The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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The Praying Psalm-Singing Espionage Officer

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Formerly Millard's Review

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
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THE JOB OF CLEANING UP CHAPEI

THAT the Japanese will do everything they can to deflect upon others the hatred which the Chinese at present have for them may be taken as an axiom. We trust that the Shanghai Municipal Council will have this fact in mind when it decides upon any policy with regard to action in Chapei, or as regards any question having to do with the administration of the Settlement or concerning matters affecting areas adjacent to the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai. Just what induced the Municipal Council to be led into a policy of issuing passes for Chinese to enter purely Chinese territory we do not know, although it is of course to be remembered that the entrance to the area is through Municipal roads. However, as the area itself was under the firm control of the Japanese naval authorities and as the Japanese marines and also the Japanese plain-clothes men, who again became active, honored the Municipal passes or not just as they saw fit, it would probably have been much better if the Municipal Council would have left the responsibility for issuing passes to the Japanese themselves, as they were the final arbiters in the matter at any rate. The Japanese have made Chapei a shambles, converted it into ruins, and are complete masters of it. They are continually dangling before the Municipal Council bait of some kind or other in connection with this district. The issuing of the passes was one form of it. Now the Japanese are going to be kind enough to "permit" the Municipal Council to take up the very unpleasant task of negotiating with the Chinese authorities for the purpose of organizing a sanitary service for the district. As the Japanese have made such work necessary it is only right that they themselves should shoulder the responsibility and also the expense of clearing up the mess. It is probably true that the insanitary conditions existing in the areas adjoining the Foreign Settlement to a certain extent are a menace to the health of the Settlement, but so are many spots within the Settlement itself, and if any one has any doubts about this matter, just let him make a few excursions into the areas back of the main streets in certain sections of the Central district, for instance in the block on the north side bounded by Thibet road and Nanking road. However bad sanitary conditions may be in the Chapei district we do not

believe that they are so bad at the moment as to warrant the Municipal Council in taking any precipitate action. We certainly hope that the Council will do nothing that may in the end cause the Chinese community to have an excuse to turn their animosity towards the other foreigners here. That is very likely to happen if plans which the Municipal Council has in mind are followed. Every precaution should be taken by the Municipal authorities not to allow the Japanese to lead them into a position where the animosity which the Chinese now with good reason display towards the Japanese, is deflected into other directions as the result of indiscreet moves.

The comments recorded above are based on an interview given by Sterling Fessenden, Secretary General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, which appeared in the *Shanghai Times* March 8, in which he expressed the opinion that in view of the unsanitary conditions existing in the devastated district of Chapei it would become necessary for the Shanghai Municipal Council to take upon itself the task of instituting a sanitary service in that district so as to safeguard the health of the Settlement. Mr. Fessenden mentioned that the Council had approached the Chinese authorities with such a project but so far there had not been any reply. The reaction of the Chinese authorities was not long in making itself evident. On the same day Mr. Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, wrote a letter to Mr. Murai, Japanese Consul General in Shanghai, notifying the latter of the intention of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to function in the Chapei area. The Mayor's letter read as follows:

"To M. Murai, Japanese Consul-General, Shanghai. Sir.—"I have the honor to state that as our troops have now left the regions of Woosung, Kiangwan, Chapei and other places, it has become urgently necessary for the various municipal services such as public safety, sanitasion public utilities, etc., to be resumed in the interest of the public. Mindful of its duties and applications, the City Government of Greater Shanghai has decided to issue orders to the organs concerned to this effect.

"In view of the fact that Japanese troops are still stationed in the several districts concerned, and in order to prevent misunderstanding, I have the honor to notify you and to request that your military authorities be duly informed in this connection. Your reply is awaited.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "WU TE-CHEN
"Mayor of Greater Shanghai."

Dr. Hon-ki Hu, Commissioner of Public Health of the City Government of Greater Shanghai also immediately issued a statement repuditating the allegation that appalling sanitary conditions existed in Chapei. He pointed out that hitherto the burying of unclaimed dead even in the Settlement itself has been entrusted to the Pu Shan Shan Chwang and the Tung Jen Fu Yuan Tang, two well known local Chinese charitable institutions. These very same institutions have also been collecting and burying the dead in Chapei area, Dr. Hu said. The ambulance section of the S.V.C. had, he said, at the request of the Chinese Red Cross Society, made a tour through Chapei and Kiangwan in search of the wounded and dead but they failed to find any corpses in the area visited by them. Debris left by the Japanese devastators, Dr. Hu pointed out, is not a menace to the public from the health viewpoint. As to the removal of refuse the City Government, he said, is fully prepared to resume fullest responsibility.

The Review wishes to emphasize the hope that the Foreign Municipal Council will not allow itself to be made a catspaw of by the Japanese. If there is any way for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai to be extended by amicable agreement with the Chinese well and good. But to try and force such extension, with the help of the Japanese, would be a blunder of the greatest magnitude. The history of Japanese adventures in China during the past four months has been to work upon the cupidity of factions or organizations in the areas which they have occupied and then make use of them for their own purposes. That is what the Japanese are trying to do with the Municipal Council and the Japanese will undoubtedly succeed in this plan unless the Foreign Municipality officials show more perspicacity than they have so far displayed.

CHAPEI A SCENE OF DESOLATION

The Chapei area, once the center of a teeming population, lies in ruins as the result of repeated bombings and incendiary conflagrations. The original bombing and incendiary work was mostly a piece of revenge on the part of the invading Japanese Marines when they found themselves foiled in their expected easy occupation of the district. Later on the Japanese systematically set fire to large areas for alleged military reasons. Sometimes the properties were set on fire with the object of getting at snipers who could not be reached in any other way. The Chinese army before it departed finished up most of what the Japanese left. The result is a scene of ruin that would be harder to describe if more of the original buildings were left. As things stand the greater part of Chapei is a debris heap with bare walls in various stages of demolition, twisted heaps of iron, millions of pieces of glass, broken tiles, piles of brick and plaster, and charred embers. Dead bodies here and there are wedged in the debris, but by the time the final conflagrations came the greater part of the population had fled. Various Chinese organizations have been active in removing dead bodies and the Japanese military forces, particularly in the Kiangwenchen area, have also been busily engaged in clearing up the battle area of corpses. The Japanese have been in the habit of bringing in their dead bodies during the night and burning them at a funeral pyre in a garden off Dixwell road.

IS CHINA PRESENTING A UNITED FRONT AGAINST JAPAN?

IT will be remembered that from the very beginning the Japanese military and naval authorities have claimed that they have been fighting only the Nineteenth Route Army, which as all know by this time is a purely Cantonese organization. At the very beginnning of the Japanese operations this Japanese contention was probably true and if the Japanese could by propaganda or by any other means have made it possible to have other Chinese military units refuse to assist the Nineteenth Route Army they would have done so—indeed the Japanese did their level best to that end. It would now appear that a

certain amount of assistance was given to the Nineteenth Army from other quarters, but charges are being made from many influential Chinese quarters that said support is not all that it should have been. The most notable criticism has come from Dr. C. C. Wu, the former Chinese Minister to Washington, who in the course of a speech at the weekly memorial service at Canton March 7 said he would start an investigation into why it was that although China had 2,000,000 soldiers, only 40,000 of them were at Shanghai to resist the Japanese. Dr. Wu's remarks are to be taken to a certain extent as a flourish, for, it is quite evident that it would have been a physical impossibility to have brought all of the Chinese troops, or any appreciable part of them, scattered all over the country, to the Shanghai area in such a short space of time. In a country as large as China, faced with difficulties of an extraordinary character, it is only natural that a certain amount of friction should develop in coming to a decision as to what plan of operations is best suited to cope with the Japanese invasion. But whatever differences of opinion there may be or may have been, the policy of non-resistance is gradually being pushed into the background, and the various Chinese military leaders are more or less agreed that only one thing remains to be done with reference to the Japanese, and that is to fight them. Much of the friction that has ensued has mostly been concerning the plan of operations and the division of authority. Messrs. Sun Fo and Eugene Chen, two prominent leaders of the Southern faction, have been making some indiscreet references to the lack of support which the Nineteenth Route Army has been receiving. Whatever slight foundation in fact there may have been for such criticisms, their ascerbity was quite uncalled for and if they had any effect whatever it would be to alienate support instead of attracting it. That not only the Cantonese, but the Chinese from all parts of the country are preparing to resist the Japanese invasion is evident from all sides. To a large extent Chinese policy, because of inferior equipment, must be that which was adopted by the Nineteenth Route Army at Shanghai, namely to resist and do all the damage possible and, when the moment arrives when further resistance would mean annihilation of complete defeat, then withdrawal.

The weak policy of the Loyang Government in dealing with the Japanese military operations in Shanghai was sharply criticized by various Chinese public organisations, among them the Shanghai District Kuomintang, the General Labor Union, the Shanghai Citizens' Federation, the Postal Employees Labor Union and others, it being alleged that the failure on part of the Government to rush reinforcements to Shanghai was responsible for the withdrawal of the 19th Route Army and the subsequent occupation of large areas in Chapei, Kiangwan, etc., by the Japanese forces. Impressing upon the Government leaders the necessity of sending troops immediately here for the recovery of the lost territory in order to uphold the nation's prestige, strongly-worded messages have been despatched to Loyang by said organizations. The principal paragraph in one the messages read as follows:

"Peace with Japan is to be restored only under the condition that we have recovered our lost territories and received full compensation for losses caused in the war. While we observe international law, Japan ignores it; while we respect the foreign mediators, Japan looks down upon them; and when we keep our promise, Japan breaks hers."

Declaring they are prepared to make supreme sacrifices in the cause of national defense, the local members of the Kuomintang have formed a Shanghai District Kuomintang National Salvation Association for the purpose of meeting the present abnormal circumstances brought about as a result of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

The Central Political Council at Loyang on March 7 appointed General Chiang Kai-shek Chairman of the National Military Council, a post which means that he is concurrently Commander-in-Chief of China's military, naval and aviation forces. Other members of the Council are General Yen Hsi-shan, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, General Li Tsung-jen, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, General Li Chai-sum, General Chen Chi-tang, General Chen Ming-shu and General Li Lieh-chun.

MITSUI DIRECTOR ASSASSINATED IN TOKYO

BARON Takuma Dan, one of the leading figures in Japanese industry and a director of the world-famous Japanese firm of Mitsui, was assassinated at Tokyo March 5 while he was stepping out of his motor car at the entrance to the Mitsui building. The Baron was 72 years of age. According to investigations made by the Japanese police the deed was committed by a youth aged 21 years named Hishinuma. The telegrams from Tokyo allege that Hishinuma and Konuma, the latter being the assassin of Mr. Inouye, are personal friends and that they had recently discussed together the forming of a reactionary Japanese Nationalist party. It was intimated that the pistols which both the assassins used had been stolen from a Japanese naval lieutenant named Ito who had been wounded in Shanghai. In discussing the motive for the assassination *Reuter* says: "It is thought probable that it was the outcome of the indignation aroused by the allegations widely circulated at the time the gold ban was reimposed that the Mitsui firm, in anticipation of the embargo, made millions of yen at the expense of the country through speculation in dollars. Although Mitsui's denied that there was any question of speculation and asserted that the buying of dollars was due purely to legitimate business transactions, it is recalled that a body of demonstrators recently invaded the premises of the firm for the purpose of lodging a protest."

Details of how the house of Mitsui manipulated the money market at the time of the suspension of the gold standard and how it, and particularly Baron Mitsui and Baron Dan, reaped huge profits as a result, were contained in an article which appeared in *The Review* January 16, entitled, "How the House of Mitsui Helped the Seiyukai Ministry—Bankers Win, People Lose," by "A. A. R." It has been pointed out on various occasions in the columns of this journal that the present military operations in China and Manchuria are causing a heavy burden on the common people of Japan and that the principal benefici-

aries (if there are any) of the Japanese onslaught on China will be the Mitsuis, who have a large share in practically every large Japanese enterprise in this country. That the great mass of people in Japan realize that this is the case is evident from many sources, and while there can be nothing but condemnation for assassination, it is to be remembered that such an act as that perpetrated by the youthful Hishinuma has been committed under the pressure of an overpowering emotion induced by a feeling that great injustice had been done. The assassination of Baron Dan naturally calls to mind the bomb explosion at the entrance to the Mitsui building in Shanghai several weeks ago. No clue has ever been found as to who placed the bomb on the doorstep of the Mitsui building, and the Shanghai daily newspapers in their accounts assumed that the perpetrator was a Chinese. An incident like that of the murder of Baron Dan raises at least an equal presumption that it may have been a Japanese.

THE ADMIRAL'S EXPLANATION OF THE DEPTH-BOMBS

IN last week's issue there appeared in these columns an explanation of the explosion of two heavy marine bombs in the Shanghai harbor within a short distance of the two Japanese cruisers, the *Idzumo* and *Oi* The bombs were exploded on the afternoon of March 1 and were of sufficient strength to create the impression in Shanghai of an earthquake, although little or no damage was done to the Japanese warcraft. At first it was assumed that the mines had been placed in the Whangpoo River by Chinese, this assumption being based on the fact the Chinese (and foreigners as well) had repeatedly demanded that the Japanese cruisers be removed from the harbor since they were drawing the fire of Chinese shore-batteries in the Chapei district. We imagine that the Shanghai public would have gone on indefinitely thinking the mines had been placed in position by the Chinese, had it not been for the fact that one of the numerous Japanese admirals now stationed in the city, had attempted an explanation of the incident. According to a report which appeared in the *North China Daily News* on March 4, one of the Japanese admirals attempted a reconstruction of the incident for the benefit of foreign newspapermen. He explained that the mines had been placed in position by persons using sampans or other small craft working at night. According to the admiral's statement the mines (one for the *Idzumo* and another for the *Oi*) weighing from 175 to 200-pounds each, must have been conveyed to the vicinity of the ships in sampans and then dropped overboard with electric wires attached, the loose ends of said wires later being brought ashore for firing purposes. In proof of this explanation the Japanese admiral exhibited various pieces of ropes with rings which allegedly had been used in sinking and holding the mines in position on the bottom of the harbor. Also he exhibited several yards of rubber-covered electric wire allegedly used in detonating the bombs from shore positions. To follow the explanation further, the Japanese naval officer stated the bomb which had been placed some 50-yards from the *Idzumo* had been exploded from the Shanghai side of the river, supposedly from the public garden fronting the Bund, while the other bomb which was exploded within 30-yards of the *Oi* must have been detonated from the Pootung side. In answer to a question the naval officer stated that the electric wire which had been used in exploding the mine near the *Idzumo* had actually been found *under the Idzumo*, where it apparently had been carried by the tide. In order to be perfectly fair to the admiral we reproduce herewith his explanation as it appeared in the *N. C. D. N.*

> "Two sampans, or other similar small craft, equipped with strong ropes leading under water over their sterns, were used to drag the marine mine into the position from which it threatened to destroy H.I.J.M.S. Idzumo, the flagship of the Japanese Naval Commander-in-Chief, on Tuesday, according to the results achieved yesterday by small boats from the war vessel, which have been dragging the Whangpoo River in that vicinity for the past two days following the explosion.
>
> "Evidence of the nature of the scheme in the form of several heavy sinkers, which were attached as anchors to the mine, together with rings, with torn lengths of rope still attached, and the long electric cable used to detonate the explosive, were brought to the surface yesterday near the Idzumo by the dragging operations. From these articles Rear Admiral K. Shimada, the Japanese Naval Chief-of-Staff, concluded that the mine, which must have weighed about 175 to 200 pounds, had been carried to a point near the flagship in a small boat under the cover of darkness and then lowered carefully in the water, until it reached the bottom.
>
> "The two lengths or rope, having been attached previously to rings fastened on the mine, next were taken aboard separate sampans which were sculled slowly in the direction of the Idzumo towing the explosive along the bottom after them, it was deduced. When the desired position, as close as possible to the Japanese vessel, had been reached, the lines were cast off. The cable, running from the mine to the electric detonator, next was lowered overboard from one of the boats, it was believed, and the free end carried ashore at some point on the Shanghai side of the river, down-stream from the Idzumo.
>
> "When recovered yesterday, this electric cable passed directly under the ship to the position where the blast occurred but, as the shore end had been disconnected from the detonator, when the charge was fired, and thrown overboard, the Japanese were unable to locate exactly the firing point. The first mine, which exploded on Tuesday near the Japanese Cruiser Oi, was detonated from the Pootung side of the river, according to the direction in which a similar cable lay."

The explosion of these powerful mines in the center of the Shanghai harbor naturally aroused intense interest in foreign naval as well as neutral shipping circles. Undoubtedly the mines were of sufficient strength to sink a President or Empress liner and possibly a battle-cruiser or destroyer had they been sufficiently near when the mines were set off. For this reason foreign naval officers have discussed the incident and the Japanese explanation at considerable length and are not altogether agreed that the mines could have been placed in position and fired by the Chinese. Foreign naval officers argue that had the mines been placed in position with the deliberate intention of blowing up the Japanese war-ships, the persons responsible for the work undoubtedly would have made a better job of it. The mines undoubtedly were laid by men possessing technical skill, hence they must have had knowledge of the strength of the mines and would have placed them nearer the Japanese boats. There is a possibility of course that the persons who laid the

mines only wanted to frighten the Japanese and cause them to remove their ships from the harbor, in which case the Chinese may have been responsible, but the consensus of opinion is that the Chinese could not have been responsible otherwise they would have done a better job. Another phase of the matter that arouses curiosity is based on the ability of anyone to have done this considerable amount of work within a short distance of the Japanese war-ships without arousing suspicion. In other words, what were the lookouts on the Japanese ships doing while these mines were being laid in the harbor, in one case 50-yards from the *Idzumo* and in the other case 30-yards from the *Oi*. The plot thickens; hence we leave it to some super-Sherlock Holmes, or possibly to Mr. Ripley, the man who draws the "Believe-it-or-not" cartoons!

THE PRAYING PSALM-SINGING ESPIONAGE OFFICER

ABOUT a year-and-a-half ago there appeared in Shanghai a bright English-speaking Japanese gentleman who brought letters from prominent persons abroad stating that the bearer of the letter was an upstanding Christian gentleman who expected to reside in Shanghai for some time and concluding with the usual "any favors will be appreciated, etc." Within a short time this Japanese gentleman had ingratiated himself into one of the foreign communities here and was elected a member of the local church. He never missed a Sunday service, frequently attended the mid-week prayer meetings, and took an active part in the services. Accepting this gentleman for what he appeared to be the little foreign community, particularly the missionaries took him to their hearts and made him chairman of important committees. The said Japanese gentleman developed a knack at entertaining and scarcely a night passed that he didn't have a congenial party around his dining table and usually the discussion turned to local political questions, Sino-foreign relations, and so on. Many foreigners who previously had been suspicious of Japanese intentions on the Asiatic mainland, soon were disarmed of their suspicions, for "how could Japan be harboring ulterior designs when Mr. So-and-So declared so emphatically that Japan's mission was one of peace!" This said Japanese gentleman who spoke English so well and who was so charming in his manner was always rather indefinite when asked regarding his means of livelihood. He claimed to have an unofficial connection with some branch of the Japanese governmental service in Shanghai and no one apparently ever took the trouble, until recently, to check up when it was found that his name did not appear in any of the official lists published in local directories. However, the main point to the story is that when the trouble developed late in January this bright Japanese gentleman disappeared from his usual seat on the front bench at Sunday morning service and mid-week prayer meeting and turned up in the Japanese military headquarters where he apparently had complete charge of military propaganda—which means that it was his job to explain to the foreign newspaper correspondents and the world generally the exalted mission of the Imperial Japanese army and the general cussedness of the Chinese. Any correspondent who sent a dispatch abroad about the massacre of innocent Chinese civilians, men women and children, was called in and lectured on the necessity of such action because of the "murderous" activities of the Chinese pienyitui, etc. Once when this spokesman for the Japanese military machine was asked why a number of Chinese women and children had been massacred in the Kiangwan district, he replied that the said women and children had been caught carrying food supplies to the "pienyitui." From a well informed foreign military officer we obtained the following facts: This bright Japanese gentleman is and always has been a member of the far-flung Japanese military secret service or espionage organization that is attached to the Japanese General Staff in Tokyo. Previously he was employed in espionage work in America and Europe, but when the General Staff began planning its China adventure a few years ago, Mr. So-and-So was transferred to Shanghai, the reason being that the Japanese General Staff had found that the foreign missionary community in China, but particularly in Shanghai, constituted a strong influence against Japanese aggression. American and British missionaries, due to their close contact with Chinese students, Chinese Christains, plus their church affiliations at home, had on various occasions exerted strong influence on American and British policy of altruism toward China. Therefore the Japanese General Staff selected this particular member of their organization for this particular job. In other words he was "planted" in Shanghai and as stated in the foregoing he did his job well—in fact so well that it has been difficult to convince some of his erstwhile foreign friends that he was not what he had claimed to be. Recently the writer attended a conference of foreigners and Chinese for the purpose of discussing the present situation. One of the Chinese, a well known Christian, declared, "Why can't we appeal to our Japanese Christian brothers to exert their influence against this terrible thing that the Japanese military is perpetrating upon China?" Someone asked the Chinese speaker to name one of the Japanese Christian "brothers," who might be appealed to. The Chinese was flabbergasted to learn that this particular Japanese Christian "brother" was right at the front assisting in every way possible the Japanese military juggernaut in its work of wholesale murder and destruction. Sometime ago *The Review* printed an article about Japanese espionage in Manchuria, most potent branch of the Japanese military machine in that area which has its tentacles into everything, including the foreign consulates, trade-promotion services, offices of foreign firms, and so on. Several years ago the Japanese had a similar espionage organization in California, the Japanese object on the West Coast at that time being exactly similar to Japan's present objective in Manchuria and the Yangtsze Valley. But the Californians rose up in their might and kicked the entire Japanese gang out of their state. No foreigner can have anything more than the most superficial knowledge of this Japanese spy system which has its ramifications throughout the world, but chiefly in China the chief object of Japanese military ambition. Someday when the Japanese people stage their long over-due revolution we

hope the inner workings of this Japanese "G.P.U." will be exposed to a curious world. In the meantime particularly in view of the strained relations between Japan and America our advice would be, "Don't accept all the Japanese psalm-singers at face value for they probably carry samurai swords concealed under their belts!".

HOW ANTI-JAPAN BOYCOTT IS BEING PUSHED IN U. S.

THAT the American people apparently have learned boycott technique from the Chinese is indicated in the receipt of samples of numerous letters and circulars which are now being circulated in the United States advocating a boycott of Japanese goods in America. One letter of the "chain" variety declares that Japan's action in China "can quickly be stopped by economic pressure," and that Japan's financial position today is "vulnerable." To this end the American people are urged to boycott everything Japanese, a step which allegedly "has the hearty sympathy of all thinking Americans." In other words the citizens of the United States are urged to observe the following conditions:

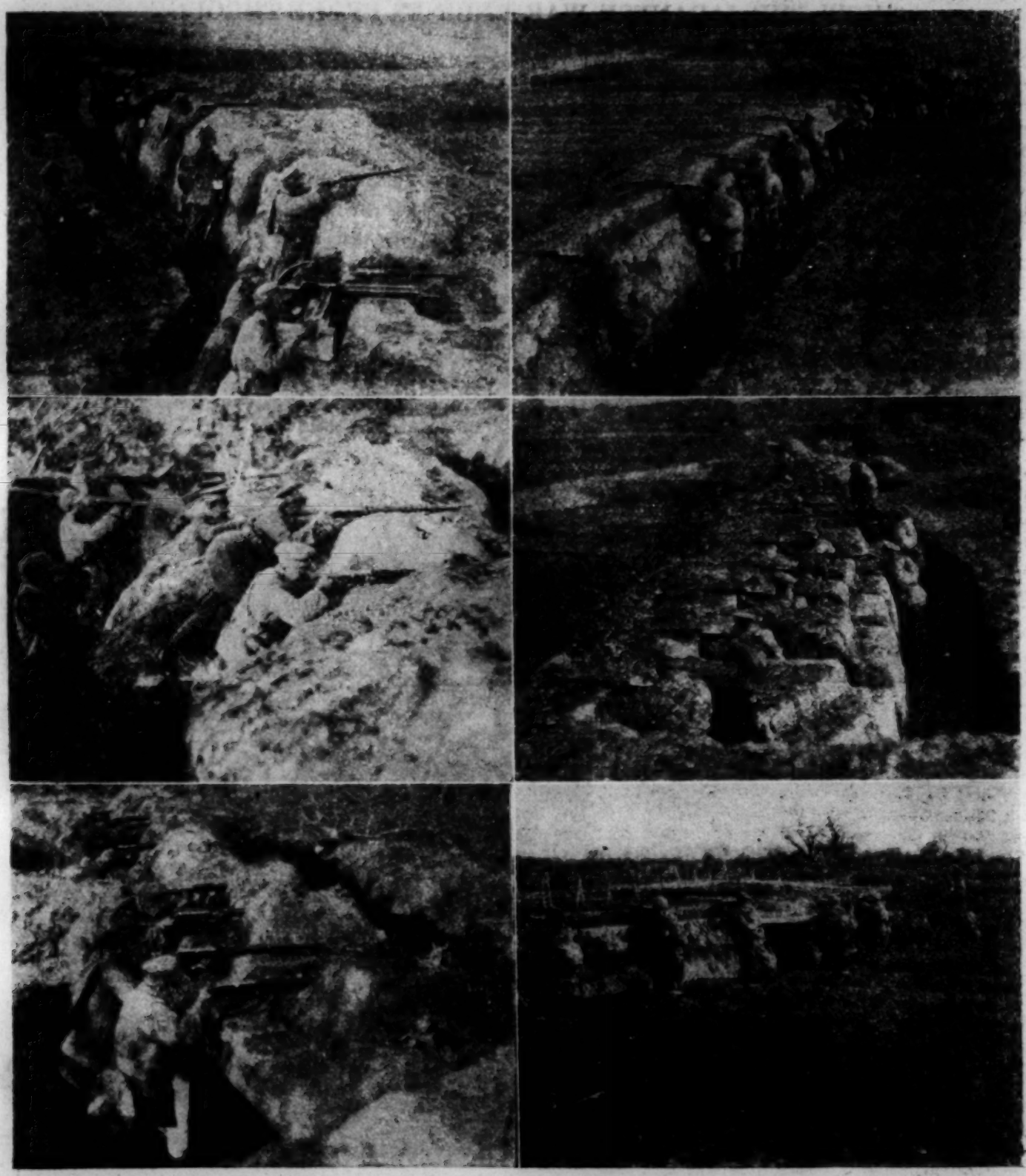
1. Purchase nothing of Japanese origin.
2. Patronize no Japanese organization, mercantile, shipping or otherwise.
3. Employ no Japanese labor.
4. Patronize no individual, or firm, who is known to be dealing with Japanese, or commodities destined for Japan.
5. Make known the reason for this discrimination.
6. Enlist the co-operation of your friends to do likewise.

The letter concludes with an appeal to the receiver to "live up to the boycott yourself," and send five copies of the letter to five different people and so on. It was stated that the entire nation could be covered within one month by following this method. Just how effective the movement has been is not known, but two weeks ago it had attracted the attention of the State Department and a woman member of Congress had made a speech about it in the House of Representatives. Other letters contain different phases of the American "anti-Japanese" movement, one being an appeal from American women addressed to Madame Debuchi, wife of the Japanese Ambassador in Washington. Mrs. Debuchi is urged to use her influence with her husband "to stop the frightful slaughter of the civilian population of Shanghai." It is understood that Mrs. Debuchi has received several thousand letters to this effect, while Ambassador Debuchi, according to his own admission in a newspaper interview has received a number of much stronger ones, one at least which advised him to "return home immediately in order to avoid danger." Senator Borah has also been the target of American anti-Japanese agitators, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee being told that his opposition to a national economic boycott of Japan is foolish and would not lead to war between America and Japan. One paragraph from the letter being mailed to Senator Borah reads, "If an international boycott of Japan could yet be accomplished it would save the world. Japan would be forced to succumb. Her tactics are more barbarous than anything that has taken place in the world since Ghenghis Khan." According to reports which have appeared in the American newspapers the idea of conducting an individual (non-official) boycott of Japanese products, particularly silk, originated with a so-called committee of 100 prominent American citizens including several university presidents. Since the United States purchases approximately 90 percent of Japan's silk output, the promoters of the boycott-Japanese-goods idea hope to further exacerbate the present economic depression in Japan and thereby speed up a withdrawal of Japanese troops from Chinese soil.

INOPPORTUNE STRIKES AND FIRE-CRACKER DISPLAYS

IT cannot help but be a matter of considerable satisfaction to the Japanese that as things have turned out, an appreciable number of the Chinese merchants and shopkeepers who went on strike for a month as a sort of mourning gesture because of the Japanese invasion, again opened their doors at the very moment when the Japanese were victorious. These Chinese merchants didn't mean it that way, but the plain statement of fact is that that is what has occurred. The reopening was done in accordance with a suggestion by General Tsai Tsing-kai. The suggestion came probably before he had decided to retire in the face of the overwhelming Japanese forces, but the actual reopening coincided with the Japanese capture of Shanghai. It certainly is a pity that the Chinese merchants kept their doors closed as long as they did, particularly that many of them still insist on keeping then closed, although in some cases, the closing is more of a gesture than a reality. At a meeting of representatives of 50 commercial guilds held March 6 a decision was reached to remain closed and also numerous labor unions voted to remain on strike until the Japanese troops have been withdrawn. Once more *The Review* says that the idea of going on strike and closing doors in order to register "humiliation" is not at all appropriate to the program which Republican China has set for itself. If this idea of observing humiliation days is not soon stopped every day in the year may eventually become a "humiliation" day. The observance of humiliation days is not only bad in itself but it has a distinctly bad reaction on the Chinese public. It tends to foster an inferiority complex, quite incompatible with the innate and justifiable pride which characterizes the Chinese people. It is probably not possible for the Chinese merchants and shopkeepers to adopt the slogan which England tried to follow during the Great War, of "Business as usual," but the closing of the doors and going on strike are gestures which do nobody any good, least of all the merchants and shopkeepers, and is more likely to dispel a feeling of patriotism than to encourage it.

Then as the very antithesis of this strike and shop-closing gesture there occurred on the night of March 4 in Shanghai an orgy of hysteria, cracker shooting, cheering, and flag waving altogether unprecedented in the history of Shanghai, and as it turned out founded on rumors which had no basis whatever in fact. Somehow or other rumors became cur-



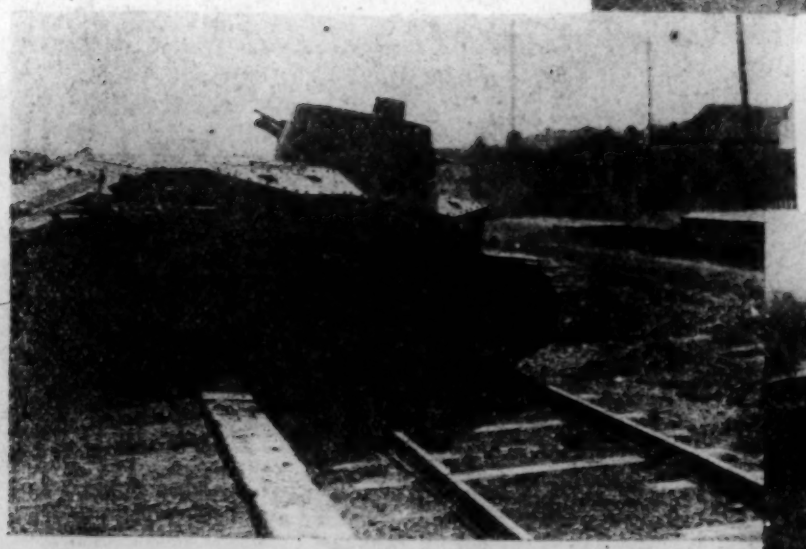
How the Chinese were able to hold out against the Japanese so long.—These pictures, snapped at various places inside the Chinese lines as they appeared at Kiangwanchen and Miaohungchen, indicate how the Chinese troops, armed only with rifles and machine-guns were able to resist the might of Japan for more than a month. Each picture illustrates a different type of trench construction. A few days ago one of the official Japanese propagandists in Shanghai made a considerable stir over the finding in one of the abandoned Chinese trenches of a military text book in the Chinese language which had been translated from the German. The Japanese, forgetting that they learned their military science from the West, have been trying to belittle Chinese military prowess by insinuating that recent Chinese resistance was due to German technical advice.

rent that one or the other highly placed general of the Japanese command had been killed, either in the course of a skirmish or as a result of assassination (the general Chinese public didn't seem to care which) and also that the Japanese troops in the neighborhood of Liuho had met with a serious reverse. At any rate shortly after nightfall on the evening of March 4 there suddenly burst out in all parts of the French Concession and the International Settlement, particularly along Avenue Edward VII and Nanking road a fusilade of firecrackers which was kept up for about two hours. The noise was more disconcerting than anything that had occurred in the Shanghai war area up until that time. The first impression caused was that troubles had

HOW THE JAPANESE WAR ENGINES BROKE THROUGH

This picture snapped at the western end of Kiangwan village shows a Japanese tank crossing the Hongkew creek prior to the Japanese drive that broke the Chinese lines. The Chinese laborers in the picture were impressed by the Japanese and compelled to assist in the construction of the road across the creek.

Another view of the Japanese tanks crossing Hongkew Creek west of Kiangwan village.



Another of Japan's fleet of modern tanks operating in the countryside near Shanghai. These tanks, plus innumerable airbombers and artillery of heavy caliber enabled the Japanese to break through the Chinese lines.

More Japanese tanks operating in the Kiangwan area. It was the weight of steel that caused the Chinese lines to break—not the superior prowess or bravery of the Japanese troops who generally were outclassed by the Chinese forces, in a man-to-man encounter.

broken out in the Settlement, but persons acquainted with actual warfare could discern that the detonations were too slow for machine gun firing, and just a little too rapid for rifle discharges. All the rifles in Shanghai in the hands of all the foreign troops and the police could not have caused all that noise. Surging crowds blocked the traffic on all the principal thoroughfares, hysterical groups commandered motor cars, cheering, shouting and waving flags, and in general acting with a lack of balance quite out of harmony with the Chinese character in general. The crowds at various points had to be broken up by charges with batons, by the regular

police, assisted by specials, and also groups from the Volunteer Corps. Considering the possibilities for serious trouble, very little physical harm was done to any one. In several sections the military, or the police, fired over the heads of crowds. A Japanese naval official who came over to the French Concession to find out what all the noise was about flew the Japanese naval flag at the front of his auto. His passage was blocked by the crowds on the French Bund, and he was saved from being assaulted by the crowds through the intervention of French police, who escorted him to the French police station in the Municipal building. Similar wild scenes occurred at Hongkong, and as far away as Penang (Straits Settlements) based on similar, unfounded rumors from Shanghai. The next day the Chinese populace found out that they had been misled by the "mosquito" press and that all their enthusiasm had been wasted on a myth.

The money that was wasted by the Chinese public had much better been used for relieving the suffering so prevalent in Shanghai. One of the possible explanations of the incident is that the Chinese public had been denied the opportunity of celebrating its New Year because of the incidence of the Japanese invasion and was seeking the most convenient opportunity to "let itself go." By some it was suggested that the fire-cracker display was really intended to celebrate the reopening of the shops but this plan was not carried out unanimously as the victory rumors proved false the next morning.

The Chinese-Japanese Battle-Front at Shanghai and at Geneva

FOR the moment the struggle between China and Japan has been transferred from the country around Shanghai to Geneva, but Japan in the meantime continues to increase the strength of its forces here. Japan's course for the future will undoubtedly depend a great deal on what occurs at Geneva, but Japan seems to be preparing for all eventualities to the full extent of its resources regardless of what the Geneva decision may be. With the latest additions the strength of the Japanese forces in Kiangsu province can be little short of 60,000, and it is reliably reported that the forts at Woosung, which were captured by the Japanese, are being remodelled and equipped with modern heavy guns. There are, indeed, indications that Japan in addition to attacking the Chinese eventually intends also to attack the other foreign interests as well.

The speeches of the delegates from the smaller States belonging to the League were all highly critical of Japanese policy and the telegrams from Tokyo indicate that Japanese public opinion has been irritated by them. The Japanese feel that the smaller States, having no interests at stake in the Far East, are acting in what is regarded as "an irresponsible way towards vitally monentous issues." Criticism of the League has become acute in Japan and the hands of those in Japan who recommend withdrawal from the League have thereby been strengthened. Certain quarters in Japan are advocating that the League should be offered the alternative of Japan withdrawing or China being expelled from the League on the ground that it is not an "organized State." A *Reuter* telegram from Tokyo March 7 stated that the Japanese army authorities were anxious to withdraw the main body of Japanese troops from Chinese soil as soon as possible owing to the heavy expense of maintaining the army abroad.

Much of the debate at Geneva revolved around the point of whether hostilities in the Shanghai area had ceased. The Chinese delegate insisted that they had not; the Japanese delegate insisted that they had. The U. S. State Department also having an interest in the answer to this question, acting through the Navy Department authorized Admiral M. M. Taylor, now at Shanghai in command of the American Asiatic Fleet, to cooperate with British, French and Italian navy commanders to determine whether hostilities between the Japanese and the Chinese had actually ceased in the vicinity of Shanghai.

Whatever the technical answer to the question of whether hostilities are or are not in progress the fact remains that the Japanese are gradually spreading out their troops far beyond the originally indicated limit of 20 kilometres. By the end of last week the Japanese had extended their lines from a point west of Liuho on the Yangtse through Taitsang and east of Quinsan to Anting and then along the Soochow creek back to Shanghai—some of these points being about 45 kilometres from Shanghai. The Chinese were said to be preparing for a stand at Quinsan.

—Rose in the Boston *Herald.*

A New Technique for Breaking Down Sales Resistance

"My Object All Sublime"— . . . . By Knott

The above cartoon, reproduced from *The Dallas (Texas) News* illustrates most graphically the fact that American editors have grasped the real significance of Japan's military activities on the coast of Asia. On Feb. 25 the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi*, one of the leading Japanese newspapers published an interview with Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador in Washington stating that there was a rising tide of antagonism against Japan and this in turn was having its effect in stiffening the attitude of the Government. The report stated that a nation-wide boycott of Japanese goods was in process of active formation and that many of the most prominent men in America were petitioning the Government for strong action against Japan. It was also stated that Mr. Debuchi had received numerous threatening letters and telegrams, one warning him that he should leave the country at once "otherwise his life would be in danger." Up to the present there has been no threat of Japan's sending battleships to American ports to compel the American people to buy Japanese goods.

Both the Japanese and the Chinese official statements have been charging the other side with engaging in military operations and, as far as can be judged, both are correct. A Japanese official statement issued on the night of March 8 stated that detachments of the 19th Route Army had launched a vigorous offensive against the Japanese outposts in front of the right of their line near Sekiang, in the northern Liuho sector. On the other hand Chinese reports stated that the Japanese Ninth Division is busily engaged in digging trenches in the Nanziang area, from which place their line extends north to the North of Kating. More than 20 Japanese warships were reported on March 7 to be anchored off Fuchiaochen and Chiliaokuo (about 3 miles from Liuho on the Yangtsze) all heavily loaded with Japanese troops ready to land and join with the Japanese forces at Paimaokuo and Luhochen, to break up the Chinese line in that vicinity. A Japanese airplane carrier, with seven planes, arrived off Paimaokuo beginning of the week and it is believed by the Chinese that these planes are intended for bombing operations on Soochow and other interior Chinese cities.

Dr. W. W. Yen, chief Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, told the Assembly at Geneva March 3 that the conditions laid down by Japan are "tantamount to surrender," adding, "We feel that the only alternative now is further resistance to Japanese aggression and we regard the continuation of hostilities as unavoidable."

Dr. Yen announced that the Japanese conditions for the cessation of hostilities, which had been handed to Chinese representatives at Shanghai by Admiral Kelly, commander of the British Asiatic Fleet, are as follows:

(Continued on page 62)

A Brief History of the 19th Route Army

BY C. Y. CHANG

1.

SINCE the Japanese marines launched a general attack upon the Chinese defensive lines along Paoshan Road, they have been greatly impressed by the courage and the sense of patriotism of the Chinese to whom the Japanese as well as the nationals of other Powers have hitherto accorded the misunderstanding that the Chinese could only fight with their own nationals, but whenever foreign forces were put into real military action the Chinese would retreat to some impregnable or hidden place. It was with this misunderstanding that Admiral Shiozawa, who was until lately the Commander of the Japanese naval landing forces in Shanghai, expressed the foolish hope that "within three hours the whole area of Shanghai will be taken by the Japanese without firing a single shot." This was because the Japanese were over-confident as the result of having encountered little resistance during their invasion of Manchuria last year.

But it must be remembered that the Chinese troops in Manchuria were not actually defeated by the Japanese; whilst, on the other hand, the Chinese government ordered a general withdrawal of the Chinese defensive forces from Manchuria in order to avoid a bloody conflict with aggressive Japan.

Unfortunately, this desire of the Chinese government has been misunderstood as such. Japan is still falling in her imperialistic slumber, and, then, pushed her troops to Shanghai, with the expectation that all feelings of the Chinese against the Japanese occupation of Manchuria might be put to an end by force of arms. It must be noted that since China is a peace loving country, she has never been induced to wage a war with others even under great provocation. Yet, Japan has occupied Manchuria, regarded by the Japanese as a result of conquest; so, under these circumstances, they are naturally opposed to it, if they have any sense at all. Thus the Anti-Japanese Association was brought into existence. The sole aim of said organization was to defend themselves by some way other than military retaliation—which would shake the foundation of the peace and order of the world.

But Japan had driven the Chinese to such a desperate state that only a fight could decide their fate. Thus it had to begin.

2.

Nobly and chivalrously, worn at heart and swords in hand, the Chinese are doing their part.

Japan has exercised her pressure upon the Chinese for more than five decades; and, in the past history, never was there a greater show of the Chinese spirit, nor a greater incentive on the part of the Chinese. It is a conflict between strength and spirit, between might and right, between barbarism and humanity. The most up-to-date ammunitions of the Japanese will not kill the Chinese whom God blesses and whom the world supports. Fresh spirit to sharp weapon, endurance to mean pride, thus the fight goes on.

And, yet, the Chinese may or may not lose the fight in the end; but the wonderful tasks being performed by the heroes of the 19th Route Army shall not be forgotten. Someday when historians are busy in compiling the world's history of wars, they will certainly have grave difficulties in deciding who are the greatest two among the heroes, Washington and Nelson in the past, or Tsai Ting-kai and Chiang Kwang-nai of the present 19th Route Army.

3.

Embraced by the glorious and invaluable "Pearl" river where brightens Neptune's Empire

"At whose command the waves obey;
To whom the rivers tribute pay,
Down the high mountains sliding:
To whom the scaly nation yields
Homage for the crystal fields
Wherein they dwell:
....."

dwell and dwelled in the province of Kwangtung great statesmen like Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Mr. Hu Han-min, politicians like Lou Chung-kai and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, together with many other distinguished personages. Yet, so far, those men living or dead seem to have been only talented in one thing or another by the geographical superiority of the River; while the complete embodiment of its vitality and spirit is concentrated upon these two whose

". . . . thrilling trump had roused the land,
When fraud or danger were at hand;
By thee, as by the beacon-light,
Our pilots had course aright;
As some proud column, though alone,
Thy strength had propp'd the tottering throne."

It will be recalled that while the past imperial throne of the Ching Dynasty was apprehended to be intolerable to the whole nation, the task of overthrowing that imperial throne and inaugurating this democratic one was done by a Cantonese; and while, now, the Japanese aggression is intolerable on the part of the Chinese, the task of resisting it and propping this tottering democratic "throne" is being done by another two also of Cantonese birth. Nature has made the province of Kwangtung as the center of Chinese politics, the church of faith, the auditorium of patriotism and community-spirit. Indeed, Kwangtung of modern China is just Athens of ancient Greece.

General Chiang was born in 1892 at Tung-wei, Kwang-tung, and General Tsai one year later in another district of the same province called Loo-ting. While very young, they were both inspired by the Chinese revolutionary movement of which Kwangtung was always regarded as the father-land; and, especially, when, at the close of the 18th century, China was almost treading downwards day after day to the position of a common colony for all Foreign Powers, they were thereby determined to study military science by the conviction that pen and ink were not sufficient to preserve the great nation's existence on an earth where only force prevailed.

Thus General Chiang went to Pao-ting Military Academy, Peiping, and General Tsai to the Wuchow School for Military Training, Kwangsi. Not much is there to say about their school days except that while the Great Chinese Revolution was already achieved in 1911, and yet, because of the failure of the past Peking government in carrying out the revolutionary principles, a government was established in Canton by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to whom the whole nation pledged its support; General Chiang and General Tsai both hurried up with their studies, expecting to be graduated in a shorter time than usually required so as to join that Canton government which was of the people, by the people, and for the people.

But, impatiently or otherwise, four years slowly passed away. So they finished their courses.

4.

The tradition is always held to be true that there are two sorts of heroes produced in every age; the one is the product of time, and the other is solely produced by the hero himself.

Every age has great poets; but not necessarily every age has great soldiers, though there may be some one potential. The reason is that a great poet who may "rise slow for poverty depressed," as Dr. Samuel Johnson once remarked, must be recognized sooner or later, during his life-time or even posthumously. But, in the case of a soldier, it is certainly very improbable that a potentially great soldier will necessarily be recognized some day. For there are two fundamental difficulties or two indispensable pre-requisites lying before the recognition of a great soldier. The one is the opportunity of war and the other is the ability to avoid being killed in the field. Should a great soldier be born to an age where no war has been ever fought throughout his lifetime, he will never be able to show his ability; or, should he be killed at an early age, the recognition will not go to him at any rate.

As between the hero made by time and the hero made by himself, the latter is always more adorable.

General Chiang Kwang-nai and General Tsai Ting-kai are, doubtless, of the latter sort.

5.

It is to be recalled that in 1924, General Chiang was the Commander of the second brigade and General Tsai assisted him, being both under the control of General Chen Min-shu, then Commander-general of the 1st Division of the Cantonese army. In 1925, they began to distinguish themselves by suppressing a surprise attack by

the notorious rebels, Chen Chuen-min and Ling Fu, who revolted against the Canton Government about six years before, and against whom no punitive drive had ever been made successful.

Then General Chen Min-shu was made the Commander-general of the 10th Division of the Cantonese army; while General Chiang was the Vice-Commander, and General Tsai commanded the second brigade. In the same year, another rebel by the name of Tang Pen-ying, came up. Governmental troops were dispatched to capture him, but all in vain. Then the 10th Division was called and given a certain considerable length of time to perform the task. As it was a well-organized unit with long period of training under General Chiang and General Tsai, the rebel was swept away within a few days.

In the Summer of 1926, the Canton government launched the Northern Expedition. The 10th Division took the lead to advance into Hunan. Through many vigorous battles the capital of that province was taken; and a short time afterwards, the 10th Division with the reinforcement of other Cantonese troops extended as far as to the famous Tings Bridge where Marshall Wu Pei-fu offered a stubborn resistance. In spite of many sacrifices made on the part of the Cantonese, they at last defeated him; and the decisive battle fought near that Bridge was considered to be one of the most famous in history.

When the Cantonese troops occupied Hankow, General Chen Min-shu was promoted to be the Commander-general of the 11th Army of which General Chiang was made the Vice-Commander, and General Tsai the Commander of the 10th Division. By that time, Marshal Wu had retreated with his forces back to Honan, leaving behind him only General Liu Yu-chun in the city of Wuchang wherein numerous sacrifices were encountered by the revolutionary troops because of many geographical impediments. General Liu kept Wuchang so long as the Cantonese troops could not find any means to get through the city-walls. Then, at last, the 11th Army was summoned, and accordingly by a night and a morning attack Wuchang was taken, with General Liu surrendering.

Whilst the campaign in Kiangsi was pressed hard by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, the 11th Army was immediately dispatched there to reinforce the expeditionary troops. After many terrible battles had been fought, the 11th Army easily took the capital of that province.

In 1927, Spring, the Nanking government was inaugurated. But in Kangchow there was still operating the old revolutionary government which was then entirely dominated by the Communistic Party. General Tsai was forced to return to Canton, while General Chiang was with General Chen Min-shu at Nanking.

In the Winter, Canton was demoralized by the outrage of the communistic troops. Then both General Chiang and General Tsai were called back and given the task of suppressing them. The task was accomplished within a short time, and Canton was again at peace.

At the time when General Chen Min-shu was appointed the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, he left to General Chiang the command of the 11th Army which was however, reorganized a short time afterwards. General Chiang was then made the Commander of the 3rd Division directly under the control of the National government at Nanking, and General Tsai acted in the capacity of Vice-Commander.

A few months passed, then Kwangsi and Kwangtung were in trouble. General Tsai was promoted to Commander-general of the 60th Division, while General Chiang remained as the Commander-general of his own division being known ever since as the 61st Division. When Kwangsi launched an attack upon the Cantonese forces, both General Chiang and General Tsai defended at the border between these two provinces without stepping one inch into the Kwangsi boundary.

Then the Northern Coalition government was brought into existence in Peiping. They were again called to the north, and their posts were also restablished; General Chiang became Commander-general of the 19th Route Army, and General Tsai Vice-Commander-general, ever since.

When the Peiping government was turned down, the 19th Route Army was given a time to rest in Kiangsi, till the Bandit-suppression Campaign was launched.

6.

The three big enemies of the Chinese revolution are the militarists, the communists, and the imperialists. The 19th Route Army has fought against the militarists, and the communists; and it is still fighting against the Japanese imperialists.

The famous Bandit-Suppression Campaign was launched in the summer of 1931, and the 19th Route Army took the lead in engaging the Communist-Bandits at Kiangsi. In the district of Shing-Kuo was fought a terriffic battle which resulted in the complete elimination of all the communistic bandits in Kiangsi.

Since last winter, the 19th Route Army was given the duty of garrisoning the Nanking Capital down to the districts along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway, because of its superior discipline and its greater strength compared with other organized troops of the country.

The 19th Route Army has been fighting all along towards the right cause of the Chinese Revolution, a cause that can never fail; and

"Wherever his country foes were found
Was heard the fated thunder sound
Till burst the bolt on yonder shore,
Rolled, blazed, destroyed—and was no more."

7.

And yet, the war is still being carried on. To those who have died in the service of the country we wish to pay our tribute. The memory of their deeds will stand forever, forever . . . . .

Shanghai, Feb. 24, 1932.

"American People Not Friendly Towards Japan"

The general public in the United States abhors a war on the ground that it destroys civilization, to such an extent that it now does not hold a friendly attitude toward Japan because of the presence of the Japanese military forces in China without endeavoring to realize the actual conditions, declared Count Aisuke Kabayama, member of the House of Peers who arrived back in Japan from a trip to the United States Feb. 26.

Count Kabayama left Japan for the United States last November as a special representative of the Japan-American Association bearing a mission of explaining to the American people the real intentions of Japan over the Sino-Japanese conflict.

As quoted by the *Japan Times*, Count Kabayama said: "The American citizens regard a war as a crime and have a very strong faith that it is absolutely necessary to avoid a war regardless of whatever reason may exist. Because of this strong faith, they are inclined to become extreme pacifists and even contend that whoever impairs the peace is an enemy to the world."

The Count went on to say that it is difficult to imagine how enthusiastically the American citizens uphold the peace. "The anti-war argument among the American women is particularly passionate," the Count said. "They contend that it is war that destroys the home and disturbs society. I found that the statesmen appeared to be dragged along by the pacifist movement launched jointly by scholars, religionists and businessmen. I have endeavored to clarify the stand of Japan in the present Sino-Japanese conflict to a large number of American citizens with whom I had the opportunity of meeting during my tour. But most of them refused to listen to reason, being almost superstitiously pacifists. The American people contend that the misery of a home is the misery of a country and that every misery has its source in a war. Therefore, they contend, a war is nothing other than one which destroys civilization. As the result of their abhorrence of war, the American people do not hold a friendly attitude toward Japan because of the presence in China of the Japanese forces. I regret that I could not realize the expected results of my tour."

"Attack Japan, Not Puppets"

In connection with the reported proposal of the National Government to launch a punitive expedition against the puppet government in Manchuria, Sun Fo and other C.E.C. members in Shanghai have dispatched a telegram to the second plenary session of the C.E.C. declaring that, while heartily approving of the proposal to dispatch an expedition against Manchuria, they wish however to point out that the campaign, if launched at all should be directed not against the so-called puppet government, but against the Japanese invaders. To launch a punitive expedition against the puppet government would be tantamount to China's recognition of the existence of such a government,—a fact which may afford the Japanese a pretext to repudiate their responsibility for the forcible occupation of Manchuria, the message says.

In the Wake of Japanese Conquest

By A Review Correspondent

OVERHEAD the sky is clear and a blue of purity like early spring. For a short distance, after I leave behind the torn fabric of Chapei, there is a ribbon of farmlands and in some of them peasants till the soil. There is no sound of the big guns that on my last visit thundered near here. I find it difficult to believe that over these fields have swept two armies engaged in the business of slaughter: one a gray-clad army proud of a valorous defense, in retreat but not vanquished; the other in olive drab, marching into an alien land, following in the wake of a host of deadly and destructive machines in which lie the secret of its might.

In the distance clouds of dense smoke obscure the horizon. Drawing closer I see on the road broken motor trucks, an armored car split in half, a Red Cross van struck by an aerial bomb. With a shudder I visualize the fate of those who rode in these cars as passengers for death. Taziang appears ahead, or what is left of it. After a bend in the road, where busses are smashed and overturned, I enter the village and the smell of burnt timbers mingles with that other acrid smell of roasting human flesh.

There is the sound of burning bamboo with sharp reports like rifle shots. Japanese civilans are methodically setting fire to those few outlying houses which managed to escape destruction by shells and bombs. In the road appears a huge crater and my driver swerves suddenly into a brief detour to avoid it. Scattered bits of clothing, some of them blood-stained, are noticed. A gang of coolies, mingled with farmers and villagers are at work at odd jobs for their new masters, and over them stand Japanese sentries with naked bayonets held horizonally. Those who lag get a prod in the loins which enlivens them like sluggish trained mice poked at through a cage.

Everywhere there is a desolate prospect. Vicious fires eat into what yet remains undamaged. Piles of debris are heaped ten, twenty feet high on the side of a brook which unperturbably ambles under a quaint arched bridge, miraculously unhurt. But it is a stream dark with bits of charred wood, broken household articles, pieces of garments. Here and there a swollen corpse floats slowly, or nestles against the bank as if reluctant to abandon the soil where it was rooted.

Under the spilt tile and brick, beneath the massed timbers thrust at gaunt angles, lie hundreds of buried men, women and small girls and boys. Now and then I see legs or arms protruding from the gory mess—or worse, lying detached, or the prey of wolfish dogs. Living Chinese still move among this wreckage. They climb laboriously round the giant gaping holes left by 250-pound high-explosive bombs hurled by Japanese. These are forlorn people who no longer smile and they are on an earnest mission of search. No, not many of them are looters, as the Japanese tell you. The irony of it is patent; there is nothing left to loot. They are villagers looking for something to identify lost members of their family; or perhaps trying to find the spot where their home once stood.

What a Japanese air bomb did to a Filling Station and a number of motor cars at Woosung, which town has been entirely destroyed as a result of Japan's enforcement of its "Peace and Order" policy.

Every time the Japanese occupy a city they seem to do a better job. This shows what happened to Woosung after holding out for over a month.

Now I begin to understand the meaning of those naval communiques. "Our naval planes," said Admiral Shimada, "succeeded in accomplishing their purpose with good effect in Taziang and other villages of the enemy." The "good effects" are nauseating and the anguish of these innocent people adequately describes the Admiral's purpose.

Proceeding on the motor road I pass little groups of refugees, drifting with heavy feet back to heaven knows where: perhaps to Woosung with the vain hope that somehow their house has been spared. There are young girls in their padded cotton garments; they look up with faces streaked with smoke and eyes red with it. Old men and women jump from the road with surprising agility as the car goes by. Camped on straw mats in the open fields are dozens of homeless folk where they have spent last night, and where they will stay till someone drives them on.

Now the fields are pitted with bomb and shell holes. Hand grenades are strewn along the road. Abandoned motor cars and trucks, some of them smashed by Japanese shells, are ditched where they were struck. Farmer's huts beside the road are severed; scarcely a one has

escaped being penetrated by bombs; and in the ruins blue-clad men or women lie flattened and lifeless. Suddenly we come upon a frightful scene where a body has been broken in half. My Chinese driver says nothing but in a moment he stops the car, gets out, and sick with what he has seen, leans for a moment with his head against a post. He is a sensitive fellow. When he returns his face is drawn and with a grayish pallor.

We drive on, and do not look too closely into the battered remnants of huts thereafter. Occasionally it is necessary to skirt round a straggling file of Japanese soldiers. After the turn from the Liuho road we come into the outskirts of Woosung. Two or three lines of well-dug trenchworks are passed; trenches which, after weeks of constructive work, the Chinese did not attempt to defend once they began their hurried withdrawal. The earth is pitted with more bomb-holes. A Texaco filling station, where Chinese cars were parked is blasted in half. Two new Ford sedans, four trucks and another car of European make, are burned and their steel frame-works twisted from explosions.

The ruins of the President's house at Tung Chi University, Woosung. This German technical school, known throughout the Far East for the excellence of its instruction, has been entirely destroyed.

Nearby is the tiny farmhouse where for days Chinese military headquarters were located. They were concealed and half-obscured from the road by a clump of bamboos. Here a few weeks ago, while Woosung and the neighborhood were under seige from Japanese naval guns and airplanes, I interviewed Brig-Gen. Tan Chi-sui in a bomb-proof shelter dug under the floor of a mud-walled hut. Gen. Tan has since distinguished himself for a valiant stand at Woosung Forts, where with a few men he held on 20 hours after the rest of the 19th Army had retreated.

Tung Chi University is reached. It is totally wrecked. The president's house is split in two. The dormitories still stand but their walls bulge out bellows-like and are ready to collapse at a push from within. The library, the laboratory, all the school buildings have each been the recipient of one or more bombs or shells; their supports are shaken or broken and the roofs and walls caved in.

A giant hole, fully forty feet across and so deep that it is filled with water seepage from the Yangtsze, straddles the road and makes further progress by car impossible. I get out and walk to the Shanghai-Woosung Railway. Along the road are shell splinters, pieces of jagged shrapnel, unexploded Chinese shells, trench mortar torpedoes, "potato-masher" grenades, and other trophies.

Once across the railway the desolation enlarges above anything yet seen. Foreign houses are wrecked with others. In the village fires still leap from one inflammable object to the next. The-streets are strewn with a carpeting of broken bricks and beams. Pots, jars, chairs, bed-clothing, broken pipes, and a tangle of telephone and electric light wires are mingled with the waves of broken tile and debris of all kinds. Temples are roofless and their badly-hammered gods stare out on a ruined city. Every school has been destroyed and some of them still burn.

I walk down a street perilous with fire and precariously dangling wires and beams. In every few hundred feet bodies, or pieces of bodies, can be seen. Curiously there is not the corpse of a single soldier. All the dead I see are civilians. Out along the river road I pass the wastage of the Bellvue Inn, and two or three other demolished resort buildings. As far as the eye glimpses there is nothing but utter chaos. It appears that not a single building has been spared. Hundreds of tons of explosives, thousands of shells and bombs, have been poured into the village during the month's constant bombardment,

Broken Chinese trenches flank the road, facing the Whangpoo and Woosung Creek. Discarded padded coats, some of them torn with bullets or pieces of shrapnel, are scattered in the vicinity. Hats rent by bullets—the wide-brimmed straw hats of the southland to which the Cantonese soldiers cling with superstitious tenacity, for they expect to live and return to the Kwangtung paddy—are here and there in the trenches. Each one probably indicates a death; only when he knows there will no longer be any use for it does the Cantonese soldier discard his straw bonnet.

The Ordeal of Death

The invitation of the scene is for you to try to reconstruct, in mental image, a picture of the torture undergone by the brigade that held on here. Daily bombed from the air, straffed by machine guns fired from low-flying planes, shelled from destroyers scarcely a stone's throw distant, and raked by the enemy's batteries of heavy modern guns, these men stayed and few of them were left unbutchered. The ordeal here was many times worse than death. They lived for days in constant anticipation of being blown to atoms; they watched their comrades' arms and legs and heads severed or mangled. They suffered all the terror of death a hundred times before a fragment of shell finally cut them to pieces. I think it took great spirit and rare intrepidity for men to face such an assault, fighting with ineffective trench mortars, a few machine-guns and rifles which were useless against the vastly superior heavy armament of the invading plunderers.

I have nearly circled the village and been through most of it. It was never a rich town. Its inhabitants did not number more than 5,000 and they lived in perhaps a thousand buildings. Nothing but spilled charwood is left of the modest huts, the little shops, the struggling factories, the schools, the little tea-houses where villagers gathered at evening only a few weeks ago and discussed the rape of Manchuria. Perhaps a fifth of the 5,000 villagers have been murdered. How many soldiers were killed in action, in addition, it is difficult to know, for they disposed of their dead as they withdrew.

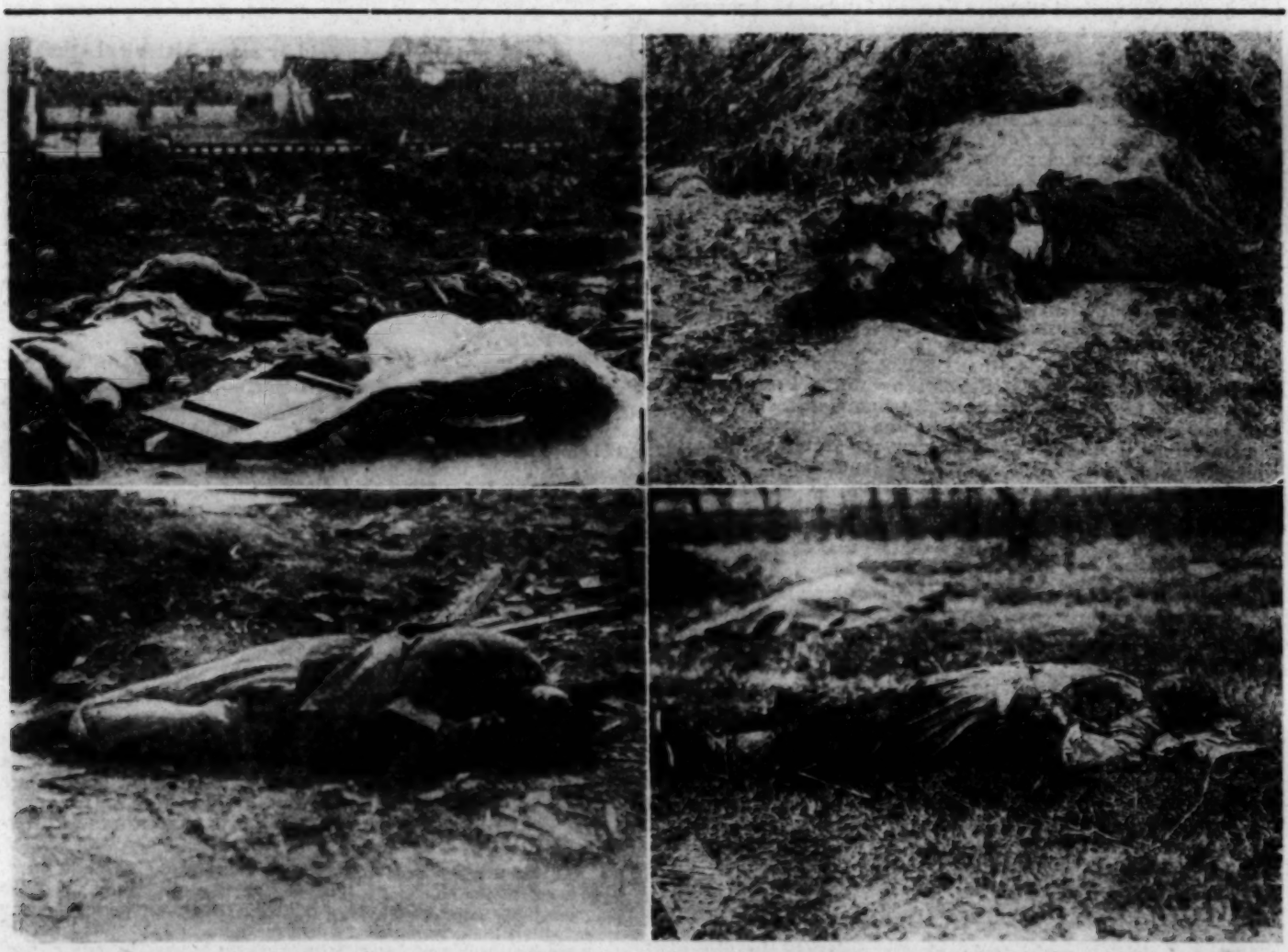
A few living creatures still move among the ruins. Here you see a woman with a child in her arms, standing in the smoldering embers at a spot where once her home stood. A poor fellow, half-mad, runs out at me and pointing to his broken domain, shouts and demands who will pay for this wreckage. Others stare at me dumbly or point to nearby corpses, or are immobile with their faces smoke-blackened, their garments torn, and in their eyes a tragic bewilderment.

I see the corpse of a peasant, knocked face downward, and in her back is a dark stain where a bayonet must have pierced. Nearby is a child lying face downward also. Another and another, some with blankets thrown over them. Suddenly I hear a cry like a child's and I stop. Over by a heap of spilled tile there is a padded quilt and under it life stirs. I lift up the edge and see that it is a young girl of 15 or more. She is not quite dead, and weakly she cries for water. Piking up a broken piece of pottery I dip some from the river and pour it into her burning throat. Her legs have been blown off,

and when she lifts a hand I notice that three fingers have been shot away. It is mysterious that she still breathes.

When I get back to my car I find the driver talking to an old man, quite garrulous, who lived through it all, and is rather proud of his achivement. He asserts that all his neighbors were killed, and he is ready to describe how they died. But he wanders, in speaking, and weeping a little tells of his ruined home, where five children had been born to his wife, and where all his memories of life were intangibly rooted.

I have seen enough. In my mind runs a panorama sharp with images of horror and carnage—at Woosung, at Kiangwan, at Chapei, Hongkew, Taziang, and other places. I think of the agony and loss and death of those thousands of simple and guiltless folk, massacred without cause, without warning, and by militarists who assure the world that they are not at war. The thought stirs in you a sense of profound contempt for the Japanese race, though you know that the Japanese people have had little to do with it. But that is the significance of the militarists' backward plunge into an abyss of barbarism: it has degraded the whole nation in the eyes of men. It has sabotaged international good-will, respect and confidence built up so carefully through years of effort. It means Japan's claim to civilized status has been put in forfeit. For a long time to come men of other races will look upon Japan as it regards the jungle tribesman—with frank distrust, suspicion and piteous contempt. That is the immediate price of the Japanese military aberration at Shanghai.



Hundreds of dead bodies such as those depicted above are to be found in various points in the Shanghai area, in Woosung, Chapei and other towns. These Chinese civilians were murdered by the invading Japanese troops, mostly as the result of air bombing raids.

Japan Ready to Negotiate on Basis of League Resolution

Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister, on the evening of March 9 handed to Quo Tai-chi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, through Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, a Note stating that Japan was prepared to meet China's representatives on the basis of the League of Nation's resolution of March 14 for the purpose of discussing a definite agreement for the cessation of hostilites and then a further discussion of an arrangement for the withdrawal of Japanese troops. Mr. Shigemitsu's note also referred to the critical situation at the front and the imminent possibility of the renewal of hostilities. It is understood that a Chinese Note is being drafted which expresses China's willingness to enter into negotiations on the basis of the League's resolution, but it was to be understood that no conditions were to be attached by the Japanese to the withdrawal of their troops.

Death of "Bob" Short—Inquest Being Held

An inquest was opened by Commissioner A. Krisel in the American Consular Court March 2 on the body of Robert McCawley Short, the American pilot of the L. E. Gale, Fed. Inc., U.S.A., who died recently when his plane crashed to the ground, during an engagement with Japanese planes over Soochow. The proceedings were adjourned for a week after two witnesses had been called. Dr. Geo. Sellett, U. S. District Attorney, conducted the examination of witnesses.

Evidence was given by L. E. Gale, president of the Gale Corporation, importer of airplanes, and Carl A. Nammacher, prominent local motor car dealer. Mr. Nammacher said Short arrived at the Hungjao airfield fairly early on February 19, before taking off, and did not appear to be properly dressed for a flight. He borrowed a flying suit and a parachute from Mr. Barr, a test pilot. Short, witness explained, was not properly dressed for the journey owing to the bitter cold, and went to the field in civilian clothes.

The Races of China and Japan

BY HARRY PAXTON HOWARD

THE Chinese and Japanese are two separate and distinct peoples, as separate and distinct as is the southern Italian from the Norwegian taken in the mass. There is no scientific basis for the assertion that they are of the same race, and indeed anyone at all familiar with the two peoples is readily able to distinguish between the general type. There is the lesser height of the Japanese (due mainly to shorter legs), the more rugged features, the sharper, longer, and narrower eyes (usually black as compared with the typical Chinese brown), the more brownish skin-color, the much greater frequency of beard.

On the other hand, there are certain sub-types which both peoples possess, and which make it possible for thousands of Japanese in this country to pass as Chinese, while there are many pure Chinese who may be mistaken for Japanese. The reason for this is that each people is a mixture of different elements. Some of the elements are common to both peoples. Some elements one people possesses but not the other.

Chinese Racial Origins

Many anthropologists have devoted theselves to analyzing and distinguishing the racial elements in the two countries. Buxton, Li Chi, Shirokogoroff and some others have given special study to the Chinese people, and all distinguish different types among the population, as do also Haddon, Morant and others.* The most complete study to date is that made by Dr. Stevenson of the P.U.M.C. at Peiping, in his "Collected Anthropometric Data on the Chinese," showing at least two distinct types, though Stevenson is too cautious a scientist to state any definite conclusions as yet. And as regards racial origins in the North, the data given in Black's study of skulls from prehistoric sites in Kansu and Honan suggest answers to some long-debated problems, when considered in connection with some physical types already distinguished by different anthropologists.

First of all there is a Chinese type which is also found among the Manchus, and by students is regarded as the fundamental "Manchu" type. It is of short or medium stature, with broad head, low orbits (apparently associated with a long and narrow eye-slit), narrow nose often aquiline, frequently fair and ruddy skin. This type exists in Manchuria and in North China today, and is found further south as well.

Secondly, there is a type which, if placed side by side with the foregoing, will show marked differences. It is taller, with longer skull, wider forehead, higher orbits ("rounder" and more open eye), broader nose. It is frequent in North China, but is found to be predominant and characteristic among the Khams Tibetans, of the territory adjoining Kansu.

The Primtive Mixture

The study of prehistoric skulls referred to above† indicates the existence of these very types in the China of four thousand years ago. The earliest skulls, from Neolithic cities in Kansu and Honan, present "several suggestive similarities to Khame Tibetans," though differing from more recent North China skulls in being longer, "with somewhat wide foreheads and longer skull bases, and slightly broader palates and lower orbits."

The aspects in which these Neolithic skulls differ from the Khams Tibetans, however, are very significant. In addition to the Tibetan type they include a type with broader head, narrow nose, and lower orbits. Such features are characteristic of the Manchu type referred to above, which fact leaves little doubt that the Neolithic people were a mixture of these Khame Tibetan and "Manchu" types.

Judging from their later distribution, it is probable that the "Manchu" type was more characteristic of the Honan communities, the Khams Tibetan type of those in Kansu, but the study referred to above, unfortunately, does not distinguish between the two localities, grouping them all together as "Yang Shao" (Neolithic).

*For a summary of the views of various anthropologists, see my article "The Anthropologists Look at China" in the *China Critic* of May 21, 1931.

†Series D, Volume VI, Fascicle I of the Palaeontologia Sinica.

The Turkish Element

Others of these prehistoric communities, evidently later in date and showing the use of bronze in addition to stone, show the addition of another type which, combined with the previous ones, makes up a mixture hardly distinguishable from the northern Chinese of more recent times. As previously stated, the primitive mixture differed from the more recent by its narrower skull, broader foreheads, and lower orbits. The new type evidently possessed a broader skull, with relatively narrower forehead and higher orbits.

These features are characteristic of the Turki,* with their broad skull, long oval face, and generally non-Mongolian eyes. From the study mentioned [Table 7] it would appear that the lower orbits are generally an Oriental characteristic. They are apparently associated with the longer, narrower eye). No other race in this part of the world seems to possess just these characteristics, and we know that the early home of the Turkish peoples was somewhere in the interior of Asia. It is an interesting confirmation of the theory held by many historical students (e.g., Hirth), on different grounds, that the Turkish element is present and is of some significance in China.

This element, indeed, would explain the presence of the occasional "hairy" type among the Chinese. Most Chinese, like Mongolian peoples as a whole, have little hair either on face on body. The Turki, however, possess a plentiful beard, and a fair supply of hair on the body as well, in distinct contrast to the Mongolian peoples. We find some Chinese possess beards, and growth of hair on the body, and the Turkish element would account for this. Hairiness, indeed, is a distinguishing feature of Chinese Moslems, who quite clearly have a strong non-Mongolian element in them.

Four Types

This Turkish element seems to have come in together with bronze, in the legendary period just preceding more definite history. The early Hsiung-nu (on the plains to the north of the Yellow River in ancient China) appear to have been Turkish, and Hirth believes that the Chou Dynasty was of Turkish origin. It was, apparently, in the second millenium B.C. that this element became mixed with the Khams Tibetans and Manchu types referred to above, producing a mixture similar to that of North China today.

There is, however, a fourth type, of the presence of which Chinese history leaves no doubt whatsoever—the Mongol. This type, distinguished from the mass of Chinese by the lowness of the Mongol head and breadth of the face and head, as well as the little flat nose and low stature, has apparently existed for long in the Chinese mixture. Its coming into China has been during the historic period. with one invasion after another by Mongol peoples (as well as by others) during the past two thousand years.

There may be distinguished, therefore, four racial types of some importance in North China,—the Manchu, the Khams Tibetan, the Turki, and the Mongol. These four elements, with their combinations, seem to account for every type of any frequency in North China, and are found further south as well.

It should be noted, however, that three of the types, judging from their present-day representatives, possess certain essential characters of the Monglian group,—hair straight, black, and scanty on face and body; eyes usually relatively long and narrow, generally brown in color, and commonly with the characteristic Mongolian eye-fold; skin-color varying from yellowish-white to yellow-brown, though there are fair and ruddy complexions also.

The Turki are closer to the Caucasian owing to their abundant hair on face and body, frequently if not typically wavy; eyes generally full and round (though often—apparently through admixture—with Mongolian fold); skin-color from pinkish-white to brown.

The South

The above-named elements are characteristic of North China, but they extend into the South as well. Here, however, they come into contact with other types, rarely found among natives of the North. First of all there is an element with wavy or even curly hair, open and round non-Mongolian eye, short stature but relatively long leg, long and narrow head and broad nose. These characters, which set this type distinctly apart from the Mongolian races, belong to many southern aborigines as well as Chinese, distinguishing a race which Buxton and Haddon link up with the Indonesians or Nesiots.

*It should be understood that the word Turki here refers not to the tribe, but to the racial stock. This stock is predominant among the Turkish peoples, though now apparently mixed with other elements.

There is still another element present in the South, a quite different race but now generally mixed with other types,—the negrito. This type is characterized by it, woolly hair, very short stature, very dark skin and broad nose, and full or thick lips. Li Chi and other anthropologists have pointed out indications of such a type. It appears indeed, that the occasionally curly haired Chinese in the south is usually a cross between this woolly-haired type and either the wavy-haired Indonesian or straight-haired Mongolian element. And other negroid characters, such as prognathism, black skin, pigmentation of the eye, the full or even thick and everted lips, also occur. (Negrito peoples still exist scattered over a considerable area in southeastern Asia and the adjoining islands, and probably at one time occupied a much greater part of southeastern Asia than at present.)

Stevenson believes there is still another type present in the South which he terms Polynesian, rather similar to the Indonesian but with finer and more prominent features.

The Chinese Mixture

There are, therefore, several races or sub-races among the Chinese people. There is, indeed, little agreement among anthropologists as to what constitutes a race, some defining nineteen or twenty, others two or three times this number, among the peoples of the earth. There is wide agreement among competent anthropologists, however, as to certain broad divisions of the human species, and Boas (the dean of American anthropologists, whose judgments are widely accepted) recognizes two main divisions, the Caucasian-Mongolian and the Afro-Australian. In the first division the Mongolians have straight black hair, flat or broad face, Mongolian eye-fold, frequently yellowish (though often fair and ruddy, or brown) skin-color. The Caucasian hair is often wavy or curly, and of lighter color, and the Mongolian eye-fold and yellowish skin-color are ordinarily absent. The most fundamental distinction between the two, however, is the relative hairiness of the Caucasian and the hairlessness (on face and body) of the Mongolian.

The blacks of the second division differ from both members of the first division by their woolly or frizzly hair, their black skin (with a degree of pigmentation which even affects the eye), their frequently thick and everted lips, and by actual bodily proportions, the negro leg being differently formed from that of "White" or "Yellow" man. The most marked point of distinction between negro and Australian is the relative hairiness of the latter, and the fact that this hair is not woolly, but curly or frizzly.

Of these four main physical divisions of mankind we find the Mongolian most common in China. The extent of the Caucasian element depends upon how the Indonesian type is classified, also the Turkish. Some group the Indonesians with Caucasians because of their wavy or curly hair and open, round, non-Mongolian eye. Elliott Smith groups them together with the Mediterranean peoples as the Brown Race. The Turki are also a people regarding whose classification there is a difference of opinion, their straight black hair making it possible to group them with the Mongolians while its abundance, and their lack of other specifically Mongolian characters, marks them as Caucasian.

Besides the Mongolian and Caucasian elements in China, there is only the negrito, which is slight. We find, therefore, six recognized types in China, three being Mongolian—the Mongol, Manchu, and Khame Tibetan (though Morant thinks the last-named type is not Mongolian at all),—two being classifiable as "Caucasian"—the Turki and the Indonesians,—and one being negrito. There are some other, rather infrequent, physical types, not yet clearly defined and classified.

Japanese Racial Origins

The racial analysis of the Japanese is in some ways easier than that of the Chinese, owing to their being concentrated in a very much smaller area, and owing to their being a more recent mixture of which the various elements are still fairly distinct in many cases. Three thousand years ago the "North China" type seems to have already been formed, with its Manchu, Tibetan, and Turkish elements, but nothing whatever is known of the Japanese at that period. In the next thousand years the Chinese penetrated into the south and mixed with the Indonesian and other non-Mongolian elements there, but still nothing is known of the Japanese.

There are indications, however, that while this continual push to the southward was taking place on the mainland, there were movements in a northerly direction off and along the coast. Just when this movement of a southern maritime people reached Kyushu, the big southern island of Japan, we do not know, but it was probably not much before the Christian era. The present distribution of physical types in Japan, however, and their outside associations, permit us to outline roughly the development which took place there, just as we have done for China.

The early natives of the Japanese islands were the short, fair-skinned, hairy, non-Mongolian people known as the Ainu, now found, in fairly pure form in their communities, only in Hokkaido, the most northerly of the three big islands, but probably occupying practically the whole of the main island (Hondo) two thousand years ago. This people, whose affinities are Caucasian and who indeed show much resemblance to certain Russian types, were steadily driven north by the invasion from the south, continuing for century after century.

Negritos and Malays

In Kyushu there may have been another element—Negrito—prior to the maritime invasion. The wide territory over which the Negritos are scattered, and the probability that they formerly occupied a much greater area than at present, has already been referred to. At the present time, as regards Japan, this type seems more common in Kyushu than elsewhere, though it is scattered through the islands, and clearly recognizable negroid or specifically Negrito types can be noted, though generally mixed with other elements.

In speaking of the Japanese types, our task is simplified by the fact that most of the racial types have already been defined for China. When we speak of the Malays, therefore, we can state the general type by simply noting that anthropologists tend to regard this type as a mixture of the Indonesian peoples with a Mongolian element from the north. The Mongolian element is shown more specifically in the eyes, the Indonesian in the short stature and occasionally wavy hair. The Malays themselves, therefore, are an ancient mixture,—how old we do not know, though perhaps more recent than the early North China mixture.

This brown Malay element is probably the most important type in Japan, but for fully two thousand years it has been mixed with the Negrito, and also with types from the Asiatic mainland via Korea. These mainland types are of interest here.

Manchus and Ainus

The earliest known center of civilization in Japan was at a point opposite Korea, where certain types evidently came across from the mainland. Among these types there was the "Manchu" type which has already been defined, and probably the "North China" type which had already been formed from the mixture of different elements previously referred to. (There are Malay and other elements in Korea also.)

Of these elements the Manchu-Korean appears to have left widest traces in Japan. Though there was some Chinese migration, both in prehistoric and historic times, this was not sufficient in quantity, or contained too little of the tall Khams Tibetan type, to affect the short Malay physique to any extent. The "Chinese type," however, is distinctly present in Japan, though its proportion to the whole is apparently not great.

Far more important than the Chinese element was that of the white aborigines, the savage Ainu. As the Japanese people (mainly Malay but mixed with Negrito, some Manchu-Korean, and a slighter Chinese element) advanced northward in their steady conquest of the islands, they exterminated, enslaved, or absorbed those of the natives who did not give war before them. They certainly absorbed a very large number of them, as is shown today by the frequency of individuals with Ainu characteristics among the Japanese. Most recognizable is the Ainu hairiness. Some have estimated that the Japanese people of today are more than one-third Ainu, though this figure is probably too high.

The Japanese Mixture

When we consider the four main physical divisions of mankind, already referred to, we find the Japanese are a quite different mixture from the Chinese. While the Malay element is apparently of most importance, this must itself be divided into Mongolian and Indonesian. Another Mongolian element is seen in the Manchu-Korean type, and in the occasional "Chinese" type (which includes however other elements). The Mongolian element is therefore the most important quantitatively speaking, though this includes much more of the Manchu type than is the case with the Chinese, as shown by the long, narrow eyes characteristic of the Japanese. The extent of the Caucasian element depends partly on how the Indonesians are classified, but there is little doubt of the essentially Caucasian characters of the hairy Ainu. The importance

of the Negrito element is considerable, much greater than in China.

We find, therefore, six recognizable types in Japan, three being Mongolian—the Manchu type, and the Mongolian elements in the Malays and Chinese,—two being classifiable as "Caucasians—the Ainu and the Indonesians, —and one being Negrito.

Through the different methods of combination in the Japanese and Chinese peoples, therefore, we can see some of the reasons for the physical differences between the two. There is little sign among the Japanese of the Khams Tibetan and Turkish types, which add height to the Chinese (particularly the northern Chinese), as well as making for a rounder and more open eye. There is no sign among the Chinese of the Ainu type which gives more frequent hairiness and more rugged features to the Japanese. And so we have two separate people, generally easily distinguishable but containing many individuals of similar types.

Other Differences

Probably more important than race, however, are other differences. For four thousand years and more the Chinese people have been agricultural villagers, tillers of the soil, conquered by pastoral nomads from time to time but absorbing their conquerors. But for most of this period the Japanese were a maritime people, raiding their way north and in the islands of Japan conquering and absorbing a white native population even more savage than themselves. China's age of military feudalism came to an end two thousand years ago, and though there have been relapses the essential principles of private ownership and a peasantry free from feudal shackles have remained. But at that time Japan had not yet emerged from the darkness of savagery, and when, many centuries later, the light of Chinese civilization shed its rays over the islands, it illuminated a primitive military feudalism which continued to exist down to two short generations ago. The inhabitants of the islands learned to cultivate the soil, but the peasantry remained serfs under feudal masters until a little over half a century ago, and military feudalism remained the law of the land.

It is differences in psychology resulting from these things which are probably more vital and fundamental than the physical differences between the two peoples. But the events of the past generation have altered even these psychological differences, and the military masters of Japan, the descendants of the maritime raiders and the feudal lords of their land, with their serfs trained for two thousand years to unquestioning obedience, have discovered with a shock that the Chinese farmers of forty centuries are better fighters, man for man, than the conscripted cohorts of the raiders today, and that only by the superiority of equipment supplied by Western nations can the invaders hope to gain a foot of territory in the farmers' homeland.

Russian Press Breathes Defiance Against Japan

Izvestia, the official organ of the Russian Communist Party, in an editorial in its issue of March 4 entitled "Soviet Union and Japan," says: "The sympathies of the toilers of the Soviet land for the Chinese people, languishing under the yoke of imperialist exploitation, are an undeniable fact."

The *Izvestia* editorial alleges that the Japanese politicians were drawing "material from poisoned wells instead of giving due attention to facts."

The Moscow journal says it possesses documents, allegedly emanating from Japanese leaders, in which they urge an early attack upon the Soviets with the object of completely destroying the Soviet regime.

Izvestia states that these documents reveal that in this campaign, Japan would have the assistance of Poland, Rumania and other Western nations.

Although admitting "these documents can, perhaps, be considered to express the personal opinions of their authors," *Izvestia* asserts that those who wrote them are so influential and so highly placed that they cannot be disregarded. "These documents deserve serious consideration and carry serious political weight," the paper declares.

Without disclosing the authorship, *Izvestia* publishes excerpts from the papers.

"It is considered necessary that Japan adopt a firm policy toward the Soviet Union, being prepared to begin war at any moment. Our cardinal purpose, of course, is not protection of Japan against Communism, but the seizure of Eastern Siberia," says one of the excerpts.

"Japan must undertake a war against Soviet Russia as soon as possible. We must realize that as time passes the situation becomes ever more favorable for the Soviets," says another.

The documents, as published by *Izvestia*, envision the occupation of Siberia as and far as Lake Baikal, and even further westward if sufficient collaboration can be obtained from European nations.

That Japan intends to use White Russians is disclosed in another document, which *Izvestia* quotes as follows:

Japan's Aggressive Plans

"Because it will be difficult for Japan to administer a death blow to the Soviet regime merely through a war in the Far East, one of the most important phases of activity must be propaganda. Through propaganda Russia's western neighbors and other nations may be involved in a war against the Soviets. At the same time, an internal collapse can be brought about by exploiting the White groups both inside and outside of the Soviet Union."

Declaring that there is no desire to conceal from the masses how seriously the Soviet Government views the danger, *Izvestia* cites other developments to justify Moscow's attitude of military vigilance.

"Of symptomatic significance is the fact that for two months Japan has failed or refused to give consideration to a reply called for by Soviet Russia's proposal that the two nations enter into a non-aggression pact," *Izvestia* points out.

The Communist organ also mentions the hostile propaganda disseminated by the Jananese fishery interests, charging that they aim at the ultimate seizure of Soviet waters.

Emphasis is laid by *Izvestia* upon the charge that intrigues among White emigres in Manchuria increase as Japanese occupation of the Three Eastern Provinces is extended.

Continuing its charge, *Izvestia* claims that "It is also clear that those who inspire Japanese policy in Manchuria cannot disclaim responsibility for the activities of the White Russian elements there. It surely is not a coincidence, no matter what the 'uninformed' Japanese spokesmen wish us to believe, that the revival of White Russian activities synchronized with the Japanese occupation of Manchuria and is growing in ratio to the consolidation of Japanese influence there. We are in position to quote *ad nauseam* unimpeachable proof that the aggressive and provocative behavior of the White Russians is directly traceable to Japan's occupation."

Vigilance Needed

After quoting from various European and American newspapers to support its thesis, *Izvestia* cites the semi-official Dairen Japanese journal *Minsiu Nippo*, saying that "the White Guard movement has received a great stimulus since the formation of the new Manchurian government."

"Such are the facts testifying to the strengthening of the anti-Soviet movement since Japan invaded Manchuria," the editorial concludes. "And such facts call for extreme vigilance and for the measures necessary to protect the territory of the Soviet Union against foreign invaders. The peaceful policy of the Soviet Union is assuredly not one of ignoring cold facts. We have demonstrated repeatedly that the Soviet Union will not allow itself to be provoked and that the Union is able to expose and smash in good time all provocations concocted against it. The Soviet Government is determined to pursue a policy of peace and a policy of noninterference in all events transpiring in China. But this does not at all mean that the Soviet Union will allow any power to invade her territory or even to violate her borders, or to seize a single square foot of Soviet land. We have no designs on other nation's territories, but we will not yield a single inch of our own and will defend it to the last breath."

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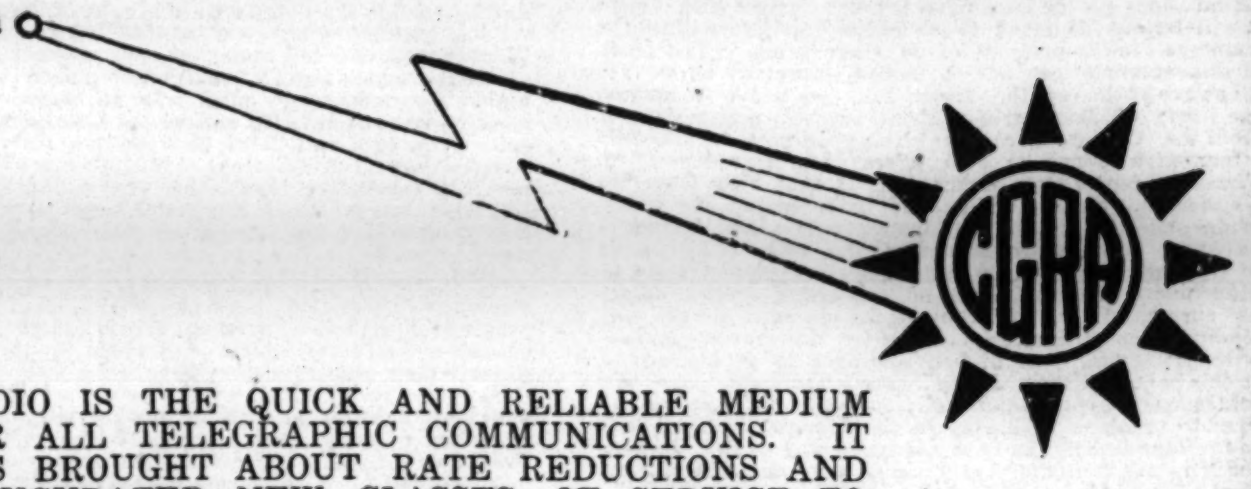
"via 

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NANKING ROAD

China's Great Danger Lies Within Its Own Lines

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

THE above title is borrowed from *The Review*, which in its editorial in the issue of Feb. 20 said, "As time goes on it is increasingly evident that if eventually China comes out the loser in its present contest with Japan it will be due as much to defeatist intrigue within the country as to the prowess of Japanese arms." The truth of this statement can not be denied, inasmuch as we are all aware of the fact that Japan has practically conquered the whole of Manchuria without meeting any resistance from the Chinese force, by bribing Chinese commanders either with money or with offers of preferred position. The latest report from Mukden has it that even Gen. Ma Chun-shan, the erstwhile hero in defending the Nonni bridge, has also played into Japanese hands, and become a Japanese protege by assuming the office of governor of Heilungkiang province in the new independent state of Manchuria. Thus by virtue of subversive tactics, Japan has successfully cleared away all the obstacles in the way leading to the ultimate annexation of Manchuria. It goes without saying that in her endeavor to seek conquest in this part of China, Japan has certainly used and will continuously use the same tactics to effect an easy victory so as to create a hegemony in the Yangtse valley. But so far Japanese tactics have not borne any fruits, because the Nineteenth Route Army under the command of Gen. Tsai Ting-kai has defied the Japanese warning and ultimatum and put up a stubborn resistance against Japanese invasion, After one month's observation of the local war situation, I have become convinced that China's great danger at the present time lies not in the Japanese intrigue but in the lack of a united stand in official and military circles and, to a less extent, among the people as a whole. Whether this state of affairs has anything to do with the Japanese intrigue; I am not in a position to say; but without reflecting upon the character of our government leaders, either military or civil, I presume that the lack of a united stand is rather due to the dissension of diplomatic viewpoints among the officials and the self-centeredness of the military men than to anything else.

The Want of a Definite Policy

In face of the Manchurian embroglio, China's cause has been very much weakened by want of a definite policy by all the government leaders unanimously. Some have had implicit confidence in the policy of non-resistance and in the ability of the League of Nations to settle the dispute, while others have believed in armed resistance so as to work out our own salvation. Again, some have made us believe that direct negotiation with Japan will not be prejudicial to China's cause, if Japan can first withdraw her forces to points in the South Manchurian Railway zone, while others have advocated that severance of diplomatic relations with Japan is the best policy for China to adopt at the present time. Each one has insisted upon his own viewpoint, and has been so uncompromising that it is next to impossible to win the unanimous support of all the government leaders to a definite foreign policy. It was not until the time of the Japanese invasion of Shanghai that some of the government leaders began to pull themselves together and tried to work out a definite foreign policy against Japanese aggressiveness. The removal of the capital from Nanking to Loyang and the division of the country into four defence zones are some of the many gestures which can be interpreted as the preparations undertaken by the government to resist Japanese invasion for any length of time. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the former chairman of the National government, has issued a call to arms to resist the Japanese forces. Wang Ching-wei, the president of the Executive Yuan and concurrently chairman of the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang, has declared that China would never sign treaties prejudicial to China's territorial and administrative sovereignty and would continue to resist Japanese aggression. Gen. Ho Ying-chin, minister of war, has declared that the government would never leave the gallant comrades of the 19th Route Army in the lurch. Gen. Chen Chi-tang, the Cantonese military leader, has remitted money and sent airplanes to assist the defenders of Shanghai. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, military leader of the Northwest, has held his troops ready to reinforce the 19th Route Army. Even Marshal Wu Pei-fu, one time noted warlord of North China, has been reported as promising to mobilize a people's army 1,000,000 strong to be put under his command in fighting the Japanese. Thus all the military leaders, old and new, in the country have promised to serve the country, and China, on the surface, seems to be united in her stand against Japanese invasion. But deeds speak louder than words, and after one month of furious fighting in Shanghai, China still lacks a united government and the 19th Route Army still singly had to bear the brunt of Japan's heavy fire. True, the gallant defenders have been lately supplemented by the soldiers of the 88th Division, a unit of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's army, but their number was soon surpassed by that of the invaders whose reinforcements are being rushed here continuously. From reliable sources, we have learned that the actual number of Chinese soldiers in the Shanghai area was not over 50,000, although some foreign observers placed it twice as high. We wonder very much why no Chinese reinforcement were sent here to relieve the 19th Route Army, in spite of the fact that China has boasted a mammoth army of more than 2,500,000 strong. With this in view, we can not help concluding that either our military leaders are following the policy of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, or they want to keep the strength of their armies for selfish ends.

It is true that the heroic resistance of the 19th Route Army has inspired very much the patriotism of the Chinese people at large, but we must not delude ourselves that our officials and military leaders will abide by the public will to serve their country as they have promised. So long as their respective governed territories are not invaded, they will keep a watchful attitude toward the Shanghai war situation without much concern. The policy of non-resistance has found many followers among our military men, because it is a fine excuse offered by them to preserve the strength of their respective armies. Since the ever memorable date of Jan. 28, we have frequently "learned" from the Chinese press that so and so's troops were on the way to Shanghai, and so and so's division has been mobilized; and after weeks of waiting, we are very much disappointed at finding that none of these expected armies have ever come. The unwillingness on the part of our military men to sacrifice their soldiers for the cause of their country clearly indicates that they went to keep their soldiers for their personal use. China has spent a huge sum every year to support a big army, but it is deplorable to say that the army thus raised does not belong to the nation but to individuals.

People of Shanghai Contributed Liberally

In the present crisis, due credit must be given to the people of Shanghai and elsewhere, who have voluntarily and generously made free contributions, either of service or of money or of commodities, to the soldiers on the firing front. The spontaneous response to the call of contributions by the Chinese overseas deserves our special commendation. Anything required by the defenders, if it can be procured from the local market, will be instantly supplied by the people regardless of its cost. It is particularly gratifying to note that many of our women, old and young, have been busily engaged in making winter clothes for our defenders, and that many of our girl students have volunteered their services in the hospitals to nurse our wounded soldiers. Admirable tales of how the ricksha coolies and newspaper boys have surrendered their savings to the war fund have so filled up the columns of the newspapers, that it would be idle to recite any single instance. The fire of patriotism has swept all over the country, and the Chinese people, rich and poor, have supported their armed brethren to the utmost. In saying this, it must be discerned that most contributions have come from the people of the middle and lower classes, while those of the wealthy class have only given lukewarm support. In Shanghai there are many Chinese multi-millionaires, but so far we have not heard of a single instance in which any one of them has contributed a fraction of his fortune. With the war just one month old, many of our wealthy people, whose business interests are at stake now, have already become tired of the war and longed for peace. With the present war situation dragging on, it is a foregone conclusion that "defeatism" will gather force and grow in momentum. The development of "defeatism" among the Chinese populace will very much weaken China's stand against Japan and nullify all the sacrifices which our gallant defenders have made so far. In view of the growing uneasiness in the Chinese public, the 19th Route Army issued a lengthy letter to the people on Feb. 29, which said, inter alia, "Japan, with large fighting forces and superior war equipments, is eager to crush us at a single blow within the shortest possible time. But we should offer our armed resistance for any length of time. We should not consider that any military success achieved by us at the present time will lead to a great victory in future. We should not be afraid of the prolongation of the present hostilities and

desirous of a temporary peace. We should keep up our spirit and our determination to the last. If Japan does not call a halt to her hostile actions, we can not expect to achieve any diplomatic success, and therefore we should not stop our armed resistance. The day of the rejuvenation of our race will come, only when Might is ruled over by Right."

Woe to China, if she can not present a united stand against foreign invasion, when her very existence has been menaced. It behooves us at this opportune time to demonstrate to the world the spirit of our people, our feeling of patriotism, and our sense of duty, so as to wipe out all the stigmas which our foreign friends have attached to our race, and convince the world that China has at last gained a national consciousness. In writing this article, while I have many reasons to deplore the present state of affairs, I, nevertheless, have not lost hope in our people, who, I am sure, will ultimately pull themselves together to work out their own salvation. It is fervently hoped that our government officials will soon sink their personal differences and come together to form a real united government, that our military leaders will surrender their troops for national defence instead of using them for personal purposes and that our business men regardless of their loss of business, will back up the government to the utmost. It depends upon whether China can present a united stand or not that China will emerge from the present crisis either as a united nation or as a vassal state.

Shanghai, March 4, 1932.

Japanese Troops Still in Tsitsihar

(*From "The Review's" Correspondent*)

Tsitsihar, Feb. 10, 1932

The Japanese troops—several hundred in number—are still in Tsitsihar. About two thousand of General Ma Chan-Shan's Chinese troops have arrived from northern Heilungkiang. They were permitted to come by the Japanese, and there is a truce between them and the Japanese forces here. The reason for their coming is not certain but is said to be for operations against bandits. The exact relationship between General Ma and the Japanese military is not known. The Japanese are obviously afraid that the Chinese troops will break the truce; lest this should happen, the Japanese have made various preparations. Sand-bag barricades have been erected by the Japanese soldiers in several prominent places in the city, including directly in front of the Lung Kiang Hotel, the most prominent street corner in the city. They have also erected a small wooden lookout tower on the flat roof of one of the tallest buildings in the city.

The local Kuomintang building is again flying the Japanese flag. It was down for a few days but is up again. The Lung Kiang Hotel apparently grew weary of changing flags and is now floating a large white cloth bearing four large red characters: Lung Kiang fan tien. The Japanese have taken charge of the Kwang Sing Company, the institution which issues the Heilungkiang currency. The Bank of China was occupying premises owned by the Kwang Sing Company. Consequently the Bank of China was forced to move. The erstwhile premises of the Bank of China are now in use by the Japanese and flying the Japanese flag. The Bank of China found temporary quarters to the rear of the Bank of Communications. Both of these banks are closed and have been for many weeks.

General Chang Ching-hui, who arrived from Harbin on January 7 to be inaugurated as Governor of Heilunkiang Province, remained in Tsitsihar only about 24 hours, returning to Harbin. In spite of the elaborate "welcome" prepared for him, he must have sensed that the atmosphere was none too friendly.

Mail service has been interrupted twice lately, the first time when the Peking-Mukden Railway was broken, and recently again when service on the Chinese Eastern Railway between here and Harbin was suspended following the attempt of the Japanese to use this road for military purposes. The mail is now coming through fairly well, except that no parcels from foreign countries or from China south of the Great Wall have come for a long time.

The local Post Office is transacting money order business as usual, giving and receiving only Harbin bank notes or Harbin stamped Heilungkiang notes. These both can be exchanged in money changers' shops along the street, for ordinary Heilungkiang money, at a premium of about six per cent.

The Japanese are opening a Middle School for Chinese students in Tsitsihar, with a tuition fee of fifty yen per year. Some Chinese students are afraid to attend this school. The Japanese primary school for Japanese children is open, but all the Chinese schools are closed and have been since November.

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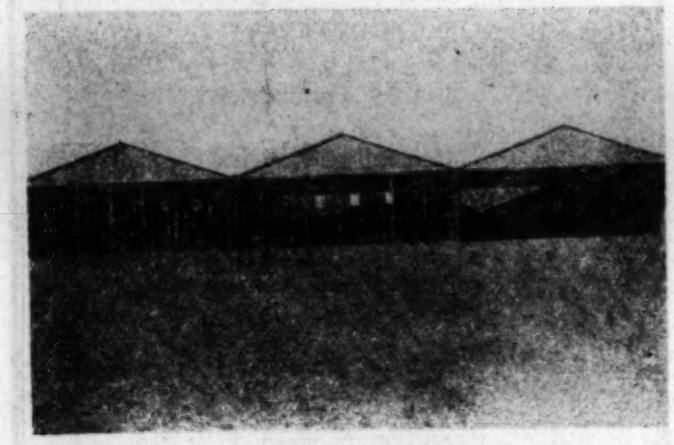
Loyang or Sianfu as the Capital?

(From "The Review's" Correspondent)

Kaifeng, Honan, Feb. 28.

Interviewed, Shao Yuan-chung, member of the Central Executive Committee, declared to the pressmen that the proposal for the removal of the capital from Nanking to Loyang or to Sianfu will be discussed at the Second Plenary Session of the Fourth Central Executive Committee. Mr. Shao further said that he prefers the removal of the capital to Sianfu, as the latter had been capitals of Chin and Han in the past.



Loyang Airdrome

The secretariat of the Central Government has telegraphed the Provincial Kuomintang here from Loyang saying that as the Second Plenary Session of the Fourth Central Executive Committee may be held at Kaifeng on account of the convenience of communication, if all members agree, the Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters are requested to be decorated for the occasion. At the time of writing, I am informed that posters reading "Welcome the members of the Second Plenary Session of the Fourth Central Executive Committee" are seen along the main streets of the city.

Sikung Barracks, in which Lin Shen, chairman of the National Government, is going to stay—now under repair.

A monster mass meeting to welcome the members of the Second Plenary Session of the Fourth Central Executive Committee is now under preparation, and the designed slogans are: "Welcome the Second Plenary Session of the Fourth Central Executive Committee to be held at Kaifeng," "Welcome the National Salvation Stars of the Fourth Central Executive Committee," "Draw a definite plan to recover the lost territories of the Three Eastern Provinces." "Reinforce the 19th route army, fighting at Shanghai," and many others.

By order of General Chiang Kai-shek, a Military Food Supply Bureau has been established at Kaifeng, and its branch offices are to be established at Chengchow, Loyang, Kueiteh, Anyang, Sinyang, Nanyang, Sinhsiang, Yencheng, and Chowchiakow, in order to raise military funds to support the suppression army, stationed in the province, and the troops fighting at Shanghai. Yu Fei-peng has been appointed chief director of the bureau, and Wan Wu, financial commissioner of the province, and Li Wen-hao, vice director of the Honan Farmers' and Laborers' Bank, appointed as vice directors.

Kaifeng-hsien has been ordered to furnish 40,000 catties of military food supplies, 150,000 catties of grass or straw, and 60,000 catties of wheat bran. The whole province is ordered to supply 13,000,000 catties of military supplies.

The Honan Teachers' National Salvation Association, which was declared to be established February 20, passed a resolution at its first meeting that those who receive $40

Loyang West Station

monthly are requested to contribute 2% of their salary; $60 monthly, 3%; $80 monthly, 4%; $100 monthly, 5%; and so on until the national crisis is over.

Red Menace in Southern Honan

According to arrivals from South Honan, the Reds have sent out 40 students of the Communist Military School, established at Hunghu, North Hupeh, to join the government troops secretly at important points, to learn the use and the manufacture of the new-style war weapons, piloting of air planes, etc.

General Chu Teh, notorious Red ringleader in Kiangsi, is said also to have sent out several hundred students of the Red Military Schools to join the government troops in order to induce the soldiers to create disturbances.

Honan Fourth Normal School—situated in the south-west corner of Loyang city—now occupied by the National Government.

A District Soviet Government has been established at Hsunha Tien in the Loshan-hsien region, Southern Honan, where the Reds have organized the so-called "By Conscience Society" and the "Red Garrison Corps" to persuade the farmers to join them.

On account of the fall of Shangcheng, hsien city, on Honan-Hupeh border, into Red hands, the Honan Famine Relief Association has appealed to the National Government to transport the homeless people, about 100,000 in number, into Suiyuan and Chahar, North China.

It is ludicrously rumored here that on account of the national crisis, the Reds, on the Honan-Hupeh-Anhuei border, about 40,000 in number, will stop their Northern Expedition for the time being, in case the government troops promise not to attack them.

The Honor of the Japanese Emperor

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

This not an attempt to bait the bear, but I hope you will lend me your brains in the solution of a riddle. I have watched with wonder the threats, and their power to effect results, which some undetermined section of the Japanese nation hold over the head of China when it demanded the suppression of Shanghai and Peiping papers if they did not apologize for slurs, apparent, or real, on the name of his Imperial Majesty of Japan. I noted also the suppression of both papers, not to mention the high-handed manner in which a gang of his Imperial Majesty's loyal toughs inflicted destruction on another paper in Tsingtao.

Thus jealously and zealously and unlawfully do the subjects of his Imperial Majesty guard their liege lord's honor. Like the three monkeys in the curio shops and nurseries of Japan, no man, especially a Chinese newspaper man, must speak, see (in print), or hear evil of the revered son of Heaven, He is the Imperial, even the divinely descended; certainly no mere citizen of an upstart republic, possessed of bandits, or even subjects of lesser kings ought to reflect on his Majesty's Imperial honor.

However, one can only wonder if the good name, and even the honor of his Imperial Majesty, is not now in serious jeopardy. His Imperial Majesty's honor is not being flaunted, nor endangered, nor impeached abroad; it has been found too dangerous, but it does seem now to be even already besmirched and trampled on and almost hopelessly compromised by his own not imperial, but highly honorable, highly intelligent, but not infallible, doubtfully wise, but undoubtedly loyal subjects. They seem to have come dangerously near to having besmirched his Majesty's honor in Manchuria and now in Shanghai, and not only to have endangered his good name, but made themselves laughing stocks in the courts and chancelleries of the world.

Through no fault of his own; in spite of his intentions to the contrary, and his personal Imperial agreements and manifest desire to uphold his past reputation of integrity in international dealings, his Majesty seems to have willy nilly been brought by his own elder sons into what seems at the moment at least to be a position of compromise. Yea, the horses of militarism and selfish interests seem to have taken the bit in their teeth to take His Majesty for a wild drive. While punishing outsiders who would impugn the honor of their Emperor, they themselves seem to be dragging it at their chariot wheels.

All of this may be the idea of an undisciplined democrat, but did not his Majesty, after a great deal of hesitation, finally, yes solemnly and seriously, one would think, attach his honorable, never before broken, nor questioned-heretofore inviolate, personal signature and seal to the Paris Pact? Had he, not likewise entered into the Nine Power pact? Now, one without in the last reflecting on his Majesty, can only wonder how royal England, poor plebian America, the democratic dominions of Great Britain, aspiring Italy, patriotic, frugal France, once Imperial Germany, bitten, recovering Belgium, etc., can much longer hold friendly intercourse with an Emperor, however directly a son of Heaven, whose subjects have become so disloyal that they have put him into the position of having no regard for his plighted word of honor, and personal desire to uphold the obligations of his signature to an agreement which was considered one of the most significant of modern times.

Contrary to any wish to reflect on Japan, His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, or the body of the Japanese people, as a citizen of the world and in interest of its good, I am much concerned lest the honor of His Majesty, which has been energetically and jealously guarded in China and elsewhere abroad, be hopelessly and irretrievably betrayed by those who have been most ready to defend it.

My riddle is: How can one militantly and jealously guard honor abroad and betray it completely at home; or, guard honor and good name abroad, and compromise and dishonor them at home?

CONCERNED.

Wuchang, Feb. 28, 1932.

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Official Version of How the Shanghai Row Started

The following official account of the origin of the dispute between the Chinese and Japanese in the Shanghai area appeared in the March 4 issue of the "Municipal Gazette," the organ of the Shanghai Municipal Council:

The tension between Chinese and Japanese was aggravated by a number of incidents which occurred during the month. On January 18 a crowd of Chinese assaulted a party of five monks on Ma Yu San Road in Chinese territory, off Ward Road. Three of the monks were seriously injured and one subsequently died. As a reprisal for this attack, a party of about fifty members of the Japanese Youth's Fraternity set fire to the San Yu Towel Factory, Ma Yu Sun Road, about 2.30 a.m. on January 20. When leaving the scene the Japanese attacked a number of Chinese members of the Municipal Police with knives, sticks and iron bars. In the course of the encounter a Police Telephone Box was damaged while one Chinese constable received stab wounds to which he subsequently succumbed and a Japanese received bullet wounds which likewise proved fatal. In addition two Chinese constables and two Japanese were wounded. The latter, and six other persons of Japanese nationality who participated in the affair, were taken into custody by the Japanese Consular Authorities and sent to Nagasaki for trial.

Mass Meeting of Japanese Residents

At 1 p.m. on January 20 local Japanese residents to the number of 1,200 held a mass meeting in the Japanese Club and passed a resolution in favor of marching in a body to the Japanese Consulate for the purpose of demanding that drastic action be taken against China. Being dissatisfied with the attitude of the Consul General, they decided to appeal to the Japanese Naval Landing Party. As they were passing along North Szechuen Road near Jukong Road on their way to the headquarters of that Force, they smashed windows of Chinese shops and assaulted Chinese occupants of ricshas. They also smashed the windows of a tram car and two buses and made threats against a foreign police sergeant.

Publication by the "Min Kuo Pao" of Article Offending Japanese Landing Party

A Chinese newspaper called the "Min Kuo Pao," which is the official organ of the Kuomintang, in a report published on the Ying Ziang Kong incident made a statement that Japanese marines were present when the attack on the Police took place. The implication was resented by the Japanese Naval Landing Party who demanded that the paper should devote a page to the publication of an apology and a correction of the statement, and that in addition the editor should present himself at the Headquarters of the Japanese Naval Landing Party and make an apology in person. Tension arising from failure by the editor to comply with these demands resulted in the "Min Kuo Pao" closing down on January 26.

Japanese Demands to Mayor of Greater Shanghai

On or about January 21 the Japanese Consulate-General presented the following demands to the Mayor of Greater Shanghai:—

1. That the Mayor of Shanghai tender an apology to the Japanese Consul-General in connection with the assault on certain Japanese monks.
2. That the assailants be located, arrested and punished immediately.
3. That medical expenses and a compassionate grant be paid to the five Japanese victims.
4. That all illegal anti-Japanese movements be suppressed and that the various anti-Japanese and National Salvation Associations and other similar bodies be dissolved immediately.

On January 27 the Japanese Consul-General demanded in writing that a satisfactory reply be given to these demands before 6 p.m. on January 28. At 1.45 p.m. on that date a reply was given, which, from reports appearing in the press, satisfied the Japanese Consular officials. Previous to giving this reply the Chinese authorities had commenced to comply with the demands and had closed down about a dozen branches of the National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan. Previous to the acceptance of the demands, Admiral Shiozawa, Commander of the Japanese Forces in Shanghai, had announced that he intended to take action.

The Municipal Council decided to declare a State of Emergency which came into effect at 4 p.m. on January 28. Occupation of the sectors assigned to the S.V.C., British Military Forces and U.S. Marine Corps was completed soon after that hour. A movement, commenced by the Japanese Forces about 11.35 p.m., developed into operations which by the following morning had resulted in the Japanese developing lines which roughly were bounded on the west by Fusan Road and Shanghai-Woosung Railway, on the East by Dixwell Road and on the North by the Northern Boundaries of the Hongkew Park and Rifle Range. Warlike operations continued on January 29 when a flight of three Japanese seaplanes manoeuvred over the Settlement.

As a result of mediation by the British and American Consuls General a truce came into force at 8 p.m. on January 29 and remained more or less effective until the end of the month.

Despite the truce intermittent shooting with rifles and machine guns, continued during the remaining days of the month and a number of shells fired by Stokes Mortars fell in the Settlement. The rifle shooting during the truce was largely the result of activities of plain clothes irregulars who made a practice of sniping at patrols and posts of Japanese Marines. Apparently with a view to checking these irregulars the Japanese Marines and reservists in plain clothes, by whom they were being assisted, increased their machine gun posts and gradually usurped police functions in the Hongkew area. Summary arrests of civilians and searches of houses took place and Chinese pedestrians who failed to stop when challenged were fired upon. In some cases the reservists went to the extent of holding up and even disarming members of the Municipal Police.

Warlike preparations of the Chinese soldiers on January 28 and previous to that date included the digging of trenches and construction of defence works in a line between the Warren and Rubicon Roads in the Western district and preparation under cover of darkness of sandbag emplacements on streets in Chapei giving entrance to that district from the Settlement.

Chinese Shopkeepers Suspend Business

In accordance with a decision of the Chamber of Commerce to suspend business for three days as a protest against the invasion of Chinese territory by the Japanese, Chinese companies, banks and shops suspended business on January 29 and had not reopened at the end of the month.

Influx of Refugees in the Settlement

As a result of reports that hostilities between Chinese and Japanese were imminent hundreds of residents of Paoshan Road and North Szechuen Road entered the Settlement on January 28 and a general exodus of the population of these thoroughfares and other parts of Chapei began the following day. By the end of the month it was estimated that some 50,000 refugees had sought shelter in the Settlement while many thousand others had left for Hangchow, Ningpo and other places in the interior.

Student Activities

In addition to holding anti-Japanese meetings and processions in Chinese territory radical elements among local students made ineffectual attempts during the month to bring about a strike of shopkeepers.

Seizure of Goods of Japanese Manufacture

The pickets of the Inspection Department of the National Salvation Association to Resist Japanese are alleged to have seized goods of Japanese manufacture to the value of $8,570 during January. The bulk of the seizures were made in Chapei. A picket of the Coal Merchants' Association was arrested by the Municipal Police on January 17 for being concerned in the seizure on the Soochow Creek on January 11 of a lighter with a cargo of 16 tons of Japanese coal the property of a British concern. He was charged on January 20 before the Shanghai Special District Court which ordered his release. A protest by Chinese coal shops against the action of the Municipal Police took the form of a strike which lasted from January 19 until the prisoner was restored to liberty.

Arrest of Alleged "Traitorous" Merchants

Eight Chinese who were accused of having traded in Japanese goods, were taken into captivity during the month by members of the Detection Office of the National Salvation Association to Resist Japan. One of these was released on shop security after he had been held in captivity for six days. The remaining seven were set free unconditionally after they had been detained for periods ranging from one to nine days.

Other efforts during the month to further the anti-Japanese movement comprised 63 meetings and the distribution of 22 different kinds of posters, 61 different varieties of handbills and leaflets and one cartoon.

Appalling Conditions in Honan

(*From "The Review's" Correspondent*)

Kaifeng, Feb. 19.

Owing to the prolonged civil war during the past years and the heavy flood last summer, the famine region of Honan province, from Kweiteh and Luyi, East Honan, to Yenshih and Kunghsien, West Honan, and from Nanyang and Tenghsien, South Honan, to Anyang and Linhsien, North Honan, covers 59,000 square li; and the losses reported amount to $229,553,900. The provincial government has appealed to the Central Government to allot more famine funds for relief.

According to the famine relief authorities, more than 100,000 people of Nanyang, South Honan, had died due to the flood and the resulting epidemic. Recently about 200 square li, north-east of Nanyang city, were deserted, as all the houses had been set on fire by bandits. The number of the famine people, waiting for relief there, is over 100,000.

On February 18, about 400 famine people of Pingteng Hsien, East Honan, passed through here. Questioned where they were going, they replied that they were going to any place where they could get food; they had no definite destination.

Sinyeh Hsien, on the Honan-Hupeh border, which had been attacked by Communist-bandits several times during the past few years, with the result that more than 10 villages, south of the Sinyeh Hsien city, had been wiped out, and about several tens of square li, deserted, presents appalling conditions.

Red Menace in South Honan

A deceased village leader, named Peng Tuan, Tafuchai, in Kuanghsan Hsien region in South Honan, has been rewarded by General Liu Chih, chairman of the province, with a big tablet on which the phrase "Model of Bravery and Righteousness" has been inscribed. The Tafuchai village had been attacked by Communist bandits several times during the past three years. Mr. Peng had distributed all that he had among the villagers in order to defend the town. Last autumn, due to lack of ammunition and food supplies, it finally fell into the hands of the Reds and Mr. Peng with about 80 members of his family lost their lives.

The 3rd, the 4th and the 5th army corps, and the 73rd and 75th division of the Red Army recently rushed into the South Honan region from Huang An, Hupeh. Shangcheng Hsien city, on the Honan-Hupeh border, has been captured by the Reds, and Kushih Hsien city, not far from Shangcheng, is also reported to be in a dangerous position. According to statement made by prisoners taken by the government troops, each division of the Red Army contains 3 regiments: each regiment 3 battalions with 2 field pieces and a machinegun company; each company has 60 to 70 men, with an equal number of rifles. Each of the old soldiers has several tens of cartridges, but the recruits not more than 10. They build up strong defense works in various strategic points.

Four members of the so called "Dare-to-Die" union who came here some days ago from Peiping to carry on patriotic work by propaganda were arrested at a hotel in Kaifeng city by the Public Safety Bureau on February 16 when a large quantity of Communist literature was said to have been seized. According to the Public Safety Bureau, they have already confessed that they are attempting to overthrow the present government and create social disturbances.

The Pacification Committee of the Special District of South Honan to suppress the Communists has been organized, and General Chang Fang, commandant of the 20th route army, has been appointed chairman of the Committee. General Liu Feng-chi, commandant of the first cavalry division, General Tang En-peh, commandant of the 2nd division, General Tseng Wan-chung, commandant of the 12th division, General Tai Min-chuan, commandant of the 45th division, General Chen Yaohan, commandant of the 58th division, General Sung Tien-tsai, commandant of the 38th division, and General Sung Tien-tsai, commandant of the 75th division, have also been invited to become the members of the Committee.

Bandit Ringleader Wounded

Bandit Wang Tai with about 20,000 men and 1,000 cavalry attacked Chenyang Hsien city, South Honan, on February 2 when the Min Tuan of the People's Army of Neihsiang, Shichuan and Teng-hsien came from all directions and surrounded them. As a result a large numder of the captives were released, many bandits were killed, and bandit Wang Tai himself seriously wounded.

MORE!.....

She's growing. and how you like to see her getting bigger and stronger all the time. And how she eats! Her appetite is always good because you see to it that every day she performs her nutural functions regularly.

That is the essential thing in children of all ages. And thousands of parents all over the world rely upon.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

for keeping their little ones in perfect order. This splendid health-regulator is specially designed from a doctor's prescription to meet the health needs of the very young.

Baby's Own Tablets are pleasant-tasting, gentle in action, and soothing to the membranes that line the passages of a child's internal organs.

They are rapidly effective for infantile indigestion and constipation, allay fevers, colds and croup, check diarrhoea, expel worms. During teething they ease the pains and thus enable baby to sleep though they contain no opiate or harmful drugs whatsoever.

Wise Parents Keep Baby's Own Tablets Handy.

9

PERSISTENT HEADACHES

Persistent headaches, which do not give way to ordinary headache treatment, and which are not caused by defective vision, are usually signs of weakening nerves, a condition brought about by an impoverished condition of the blood.

Nervous derangement of all kinds, including headaches, backaches, pains in limbs and insomnia, are best eliminated by tonic treatment through the blood. Most digestive troubles also are traceable to nerve weakness and thus form part of that group of ailments which has anaemia (impoverished blood) as the primary cause.

A treatment recommended by thousands of people all over the world, who have experienced its merits, is a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This splendid blood-building, nerve-strengthening tonic is unique in that it contains elements which are easily assimilable and which rapidly oxygenise the blood, thus enriching, purifying and increasing it in quantity. Sufferers from loss of vitality and vigour, headaches, backaches, pains in loins, dizziness and palpitation, pallor and loss in weight, nervousness, insomnia, digestive troubles, all results of poor blood, will find speedy, and permanent relief in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the proved blood and nerve tonic. All chemists can supply you.

On this page are shown reduced facsimiles of some of the posters written in Chinese which the Japanese have used in propaganda work in the Harbin area. Translations of these posters and also of others are printed herewith.

Farcical "Independence" Celebration at Harbin

Harbin, Manchuria, Feb. 26, 1932.

The great celebration which was to have taken place yesterday in recognition of the new State turned out to be a great farce. The big recreation ground in the center of New Town facing on the Cathedral Square was the scene of the celebration. It is just in front of the Japanese military headquarters. The celebration was to have taken place at eleven o'clock. The fire truck and two Ford fire tanks proceeded to the place at eleven, and an ambulance bus also went there; they took their stand on the recreation ground near three mat sheds which had been erected for the occasion. Some of the official directors of the affair arrived on time, but the crowd was painfully slow in gathering. More Russians than Chinese came, these Russians being mostly White Russians.

One could see groups of people walking down the street slowly on their way to the parade grounds. These wore white bands on their arms and were from the police, municipal or other offices. In addition were some who were forced to go. The nurses of the New Town Municipal Hospital, for instance, had received orders to go, so they proceeded down Postoffice street, but they appeared to be going to a funeral rather than to a celebration. Their step was slow, their faces sullen and some lips went out. These fine young girls looked humiliated, as did others who went. The Chinese police who had taken their positions around the recreation ground looked more like they desired to go off and hide than stand on guard. A crowd of three or four hundred gathered by one o'clock, and the proceedings began.

The "Graphaphone" Government

Japanese airplanes flew over the city and soon began dropping leaflets of different kinds, one of which is reproduced herewith. Large posters, one of which is also printed herewith, were put up on the fences and elsewhere. Chang Ching-hui and others took their stands on the grandstand in one of the mat sheds. From there young men read to the crowd the leaflets which had been thrown from the planes and explained the purpose of the meeting. It was hard to hold the crowd up to where they could hear, and repeatedly most of the crowd showed an inclination to leave, for they were there mainly to see what would take place, rather than hear speeches from what the Chinese sometimes term the Graphaphone Government, for, they realized, what would be said would be the same old story which had been handed out so often in pamphlets, etc.

Small yellow flags and arm bands were handed out to the crowd. Some accepted these and others did not. Many expected a flag of some kind, the new flag, to be hoisted, but it did not go up. A man came with large boxes of small lanterns. These he began distributing to the crowd, lanterns "Made in Japan," but he was swamped by the crowd. He held the big box above his head, but was pushed down and the rabble piled down on the lanterns, crushing them to pieces. It was interesting to study the faces of the crowd. The White Russians looked fairly pleased, for they expect great things of the Japanese, though some are beginning to feel that their hopes may be in vain and that after a few years there will not be much room for them in Manchuria. Soviet Russians did not look pleased, but few of these were present.

Most of the Chinese showed a feeling of disgust. Others smiled, while others seemed to think, well, what does it all mean anyway? The whole thing was a kind of fizzle. There was no parade. No lantern parade took place in Fuchiatian, the Chinese part of the city. The storekeepers closed their stores early and and stayed off the street. Today it was supposed that there would be further celebrations, but nothing took place.

A Feeling of Uneasiness

There is again a feeling of uneasiness. Conditions out on the eastern line of the C. E. R. look bad The old Kirin troops refuse to submit to the Japanese demand to turn over to them. New Kirin troops were sent out there, but have been beaten back by the old troops. The new troops are now waiting for the Japanese to come out and do the work, and negotiations are now proceeding in Moscow as to whether the Japanese troops are to be allowed to use the C. E. trains eastward. Japan claims that Japanese and Koreans out on the eastern line are in danger, so they will probably use the trains anyway. All troops through that region who have not bowed to Baal are, moreover, considered bandits.

There is great interest throughout north Manchuria in developments in Shanghai, but the Chinese and Russian papers are not allowed to publish anything that is detrimental to Japan's interests. The Japanese are also gradually getting their hands on control of all commercial and other enterprises throughout this region. There may be an open door for the present for foreigners, but there seems to be none for the Chinese. Chinese civilians are leaving Harbin and this whole region in great numbers Ordinarily Chinese come in by thousands at this time following the Chinese New Year, but now they are going in the opposite direction. Business is being ruined and there seems little hope of improvement any time in the near future. Japanese troops have not only occupied the Chinese schools throughout this region, no government schools being allowed to be opened, but even the headquarters of the Board of Education has been occupied by the Japanese military, and today all copies of literature such as The Three Principles, etc., were gathered together and burned,

---

Translations of Posters Distributed by the Japanese in Harbin

The cry for reform of education:

Overthrow the "Squeezing" educational policy of Chang Hsueh-liang;

The revival of prosperity of Schools necessarily depends upon the perfectness and completeness of education materials.

The new education is the foundation of the new State.

"Reconstruct" (meaning 'enforce') a pure and honest universal education.

A Comparison Between the Old and New Regimes (written in verse)

1

Nothing good ever came from the old administration but continuous fighting for power among the riva militarists;

The activities of the bandits and robbers are tolerated and left unchecked, thus causing hardships to our innocent people for many years.

2

The new Administration is really good; in obedience to the wishes of the people, it has driven away the Militarists;

It has also exterminated the bandit evil, thereby making it possible for me to sleep peacefully all the time.

WHAT WE DEMAND

Finance

1. The poor and distressed should be immune from taxes.
2. Investigate into the conditions of the people and don't tax them profusely.
3. During the administration of militarists all finances are monopolised for military purposes; the financial policy of the new State is the retrenchment of expenses.
4. To seek the prosperity of the country and people, it is necessary to reduce taxes.
5. It is important to devise means to convert the use of taxes for the people.
6. Reduce military expenses and devote them to the use of industrial construction.

Plan for the Development of Industries

1. Reduction of taxes is the savior for restoring the prosperity of the people's livelihood.

IN TIMES OF EMERGENCY
WHAT DOES SO MUCH FOR SO LITTLE. AS YOUR

Progress in our programme is such that most applications are receiving prompt attention. Consult the Business Office, 232 Kiangse Road.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

SOCONY
FOR
UNFAILING
DEPENDABILITY
GASOLINE

2. Prohibition of Government enterprises will eradicate the "squeezes" of greedy and corrupt officials.

3. A good and sound currency will reduce interest rates and facilitate the making of loans.

4. Utilization of foreign capital is the short-cut route to the prosperity of industries and richness of the country.

5. Imitation of foreign technical arts is easier than invention, but has the same result as invention.

{Development of Agricultural: Enterprises} {Development of Commerce: Development of Industries:}

The Popular Cry for the Preservation of Peace and Order.

Hasten the formation of the New State to preserve local peace and order!

What is responsible for deprivation of the welfare of the 30,000,000, people?

Are they not the mal-administration of the old Militarists and the outrageous acts of the soldiers and bandits?

The Old Militarists have been completely wiped out, but the banditry is still rampant.

To save the people from the plundering of the soldiers and bandits!

To stabilize the people's livelihood!

Look! To suppress bandits in one locality can not wipe out the bandits of one entire district, but on the other hand cause the outbreak of banditry in other districts and destroy the peace and welfare of the neighboring districts.

Look Again! The outrageous and plundering acts of soldiers and bandits will necessarily drive the good people to join the ranks of the bandits also. Thus if no remedial measures are taken, all the 30,000,000 people will become bandits!

In order to forestall this evil result, it is necessary to have a well-governed country and to preserve local peace and order.

Our 30,000,000 people are very anxious to have the new State established.

How can the bandits be suppressed without a State?

If there is no stability in the State, where to seek the welfare of the people?

We hope that the new State will be immediately established and at the same time the New State will make use of its power to preserve local peace and order.

We hope for the firm establishment of the New State!

We hope for thorough suppression of soldiers and bandits!

Military Council's Report on Shanghai Operations

The following is the report made by the Military Council to the second plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang regarding the Sino-Japanese fighting at Shanghai:

"When the Japanese marines attacked Chapei on January 28 only one brigade of infantry of the 19th Route Army was stationed at Shanghai. The Chinese Government instructed the 19th Route Army to take measures for self-defence and to resist the Japanese attack. Meanwhile, the entire 19th Army, staticned at Nanking, Chinkiang, Chang-chow, Soochow, Kunshan and Nanhsiang was rushed to Shanghai to reinforce the Shanghai garrison. One regiment of gendarmes was also placed under the command of the 19th Army.

"On February 4 the Military Council divided China into National defence districts. Towards the end of January, when the Japanese marines were unable to penetrate the Chinese positions the Japanese Government sent regulars to Shanghai. The Chinese Government therefore ordered the main body of one division to be concentrated in a certain position. Another division was ordered to arrive within a few days at Soochow and Kunshan. Another division was ordered to Kiangwan under the commander of the 19th Army. The Chinese aviation force was concentrated in the early part of February awaiting orders.

"In the meantime, one entire division, part of another division and one brigade were ordered to proceed to Shanghai. Japan ordered General Uyeda with 13,000 marines, 11,000 men of the 12th division and 14,000 men of the 9th division, assisted by warships and about 200 aeroplanes, to launch a vigorous offensive against Chapei, Kiangwan, Miaohongchen and the Woosung forts. One squadron of Chinese aeroplanes was ordered to Hangchow. On February 15 General Chang Chi-chung was appointed commander of the 5th Army Corps. Two divisions with field artillery were ordered to the front to reinforce the 19th Army.

"On February 18 the British Minister initiated a peace conference of Chinese and Japanese delegates. General Uyeda was not only insincere in his desire for peace but presented an ultimatum to General Tsai Ting-kai, commander of the 19th Army. China could not accept the unreasonable demands and therefore heavy fighting followed from February 15.

"For one month our troops put up a most gallant resistance. The Japanese casualties totalled 10,000. Instead of refraining from further aggression Japan sent the 11th and 14th divisions to Shanghai.

"Japanese aeroplanes bombarded the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow railway, interfering with the transportation of Chinese reinforcements and munitions. Under cover of a naval and air bombardment Japanese troops landed at Liuho. Preventing the Japanese making an encircling movement the Chinese troops voluntarily withdrew from the Shanghai-Woosung area on the night of March 1. The entire Chinese forces arrived safely at Nanhsiang and Kiating and will continue to resist any further Japanese offensive."

The "Conceited" Cantonese

"The Review" wishes to make it distinctly clear that the statements below are those of the Japan War office and not those of this journal. The translation is from the Japan Chronicle, Kobe.

A Japanese War Office statement says that the present Shanghai affair was provoked by the unwarranted challenge offered to the Japanese marines by the Chinese 19th army under command of General Tsai. This army has since suffered heavy casualties and yet is still offering strong resistance to the Japanese. These troops consist largely of Cantonese, who are most anti-foreign. They are, moreover, self-conceited, and fancy that they are superior to the inhabitants of any other district of China. This self-conceit makes them not only engage vigorously in the anti-Japanese movement, but offer strong resistance to save their face. They are ignorant of the true efficiency of the Japanese troops. Misled by mendacious propaganda, they hold the Japanese troops in contempt. They are so absurdly simple-minded as to take Japan's cautious attitude as a sign of the weakness of the Japanese troops. Furthermore, as defeat means the loss of both their position and their means of livelihood, they are bound to do their best to hold their ground.

Their instigation by a section of militarists from impure motives is also party responsible for their present attitude. It is an undeniable fact that Mr. Eugene Chen and Mr. Sun Fo, who left Nanking owing to differences with General Chiang Kai-shek and others, have instigated General Tsai's troops out of their desire to embarrass General Chiang and others by further complicating the situation at Shanghai, and that these troops are allowing themselves to be made a catspaw.

Another contributory cause is the adulation of the ignorant masses. A section of the public are forced to make contributions to the troops to encourage the morale, while the Chinese Press is printing mendacious reports of victory to whet their will to fight. This makes these troops over-estimate their value all the more.

Communist intrigue is also partly responsible, the War Department's statement continues. There are signs that the Chinese Communists are exploiting the Shanghai affair for the Bolshevisation of the districts along the Yangtsze. The more complicated the situation grows, the easier becomes the execution of their plots. It is, therefore, but natural that they should manipulate General Tsai's troops to extend the scope of hostilities. About 100 Communists are actually in the army, propagating the Red cause. A body of Reds is advancing on Hankow at present, has already occupied Nanchang by force of arms.

Such being the case, the statement concludes, the ignorance of the Chinese 19th army deserves pity, while, on the other hand, ambitious politicians and Communists who are exploiting them deserve strong hatred. It is impossible to allow an international city, which ought to enjoy peace and order, to be exposed to war perils much longer, and its inhabitants reduced to dire distress. If, therefore, the Chinese troops maintain their present attitude of resistance, the Japanese troops will be obliged to attack them decisively so as to put an effectual end to the present menace to Shanghai.

Men and Events

Arthur Garrells, American Consul-General at Tokyo and Charles DeVault, consul at Yokohama, have been recalled to Washington for special service in the State Department.

Jacques Meyrier took over post of French Consul General in Shanghai on March 7, succeeding E. Koechlin who has in the meantime sailed for France, stopping over in the Dutch East Indies.

Lieutenant Commander Arthur Rembert has been named successor to the late Commander Fred B. Colby as officer in charge of the United States Navy Purchasing and Disbursing Office in Shanghai.

The airmail service between Shanghai and Nanking continues to function despite the incidence of military activities. An additional daily service was inaugurated during the week, the plane leaving Shanghai at 2.30 p.m. and Nanking at 8.30 a. m.

A batch of refugees, consisting of 5,000 persons, left Shanghai March 8 for Chinkiang by the s.s. *Kung Ping*, of the China Merchants, which was one of two vessels specially chartered to transport refugees, who have been given free passage and food on board.

The funeral of the late Mrs. M. T. Z. Tyau was held at the International Funeral Directors in Shanghai March 5. A large and distinguished gathering of mourners attended the burial at Hungjao Cemetery. Mrs. Tyau succumbed to heart failure at the Country Hospital March 1.

George E. Sokolsky, resident of Shanghai, who is now in New York, has written a book entitled, "Tinderbox of Asia," which is shortly to be issued by Doubleday, Doran and Company. Mr. Sokolsky, who is a well known writer on Far Eastern affairs, has been in New York for several months.

The Asia Life Insurance Company held its annual meeting in Shanghai March 7. C. V. Starr, president of the company, reported that despite depreciation in currency and serious financial depression in all territories wherein the company did business, the amount of new business had increased; the insurance in forces exceeded $40,000,000.

The Soviet press in the issues of March 5 gave great prominence to a report from Loyang declaring that the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomingtang approved of the Council of Foreign Affairs' decision to resume diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, broken off in 1929. The Soviet newspapers, however, refrained from commenting on the dispatch.

Dr. Kuangson Young, the Chinese Consul-General in London, in an address before the Montague Burton branch of the League of Nations Union in Leeds, England, Jan. 20, said that the picture one got of China through the popular press, of a country full of brigands was just as unreal as if one judged the United States to be nothing but a place full of gangsters and racketeers.

The China General Omnibus Co., Ltd. which operates the only bus service in the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, held its annual meeting March 8. The profit for the year was only about Tls. 27,000, and no dividend was paid. A number of strikes during the year had reduced the revenue and added to the expense of operating. Owing to the high cost of gasoline there has been a general adoption of crude oil motors on the buses of the Company.

The nineteen-months old son of Col. and Mrs. Chas. A. Lindbergh was kidnapped from their home in Hopewell, New Jersey, March 1, and at last accounts no trace of the infant's whereabouts had been discovered. Anonymous notes suggested a ransom of Gold $50,000, and also much higher sums. Interest in the event in China is heightened by the fact that Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh were in this country several months ago.

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Who's Who in China

Lai Lien, journalist and engineer; native of Fukien; born at Changsha, Hunan, 1900; received his early education at the College of Yale-in-China, Changsha, Hunan; went to the United States in 1919 for advanced education where he attended the University of Illinois and the Cornell University, graduating with B. S. degree in 1923 and M. M. E. degree respectively; editor of the Shingwah Daily News (Chinese) in Toronto, Canada and editor of Young China (English); returned to China in 1926; since then, he has held the following posts: instructor at the Whangpoo Military Academy, chief secretary of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army at Canton, engineer and director of General Affairs Department of the Shanghai Arsenal Works, Editor-in-chief of the Chin Pao, Nanking; professor of the Central Political Academy and instructor of the Central University, Nanking; special examiner on the Civil Service Examination Yuan of the National Government, member of the Executive Committee of the Nanking Special District Party Headquarters and concurrently director of its publicity department; now, editor-in-chief of the Central Daily News, Nanking; address; Central Daily News, Nanking.

Lai Lien
賴琏

賴琏，福建人，年三十三歲，生於湖南長沙，幼肄業長沙雅禮中學，繼赴美留學，入伊利諾大學及康奈爾大學得理學士及工程碩學位，畢業後，任坎那大新華報主筆(中文)及新中國報(英文)主筆，一九二六年回國，歷任黃埔軍官學校教官，國民革命軍總司令部政治部祕書，上海兵工廠工程師兼總務科科長，南京京報主筆，中央大學及中央政學校教授，南京市黨部執行委員會委員，現任南京中央日報主筆，

Fifth Army Loyally Supports 19th Army

Reuter issued a bulletin in Shanghai March 6 stating that after fuller details had been received in authoritative quarters concerning the recent fighting on the Kiangwan-Liuho front, it had been definitely ascertained that the report that it was the failure of the 5th Chinese Army stationed at Liuho that caused the general retreat was entirely incorrect. This army, which comprises the 87th and 88th Divisions of Kiangsu provincial troops, all along was holding the centre of the battle line and suffered terrible punishment from the Japanese air and artillery bombardments, but nevertheless stood firm. When the Japanese forces attacked and took Liuho, that place was defended by the 78th Division of the 19th Route Army. Officers attached to the 19th Route Army have been pleased to verify this fact because it had pricked the propaganda that the 5th Army was not fighting loyally with the 19th Route Army.

THE CHINESE-JAPANESE BATTLE-FRONT AT SHANGHAI AND AT GENEVA

(*Continued from page 42*)

1. China shall give assurances that her troops will be withdrawn a certain distance to be determined by agreement between Chinese and Japanese authorities, whereupon Japan will agree to a cessation of hostilities for a certain period to be agreed upon by both parties. Pending subsequent arrangements, both forces will hold the positions which they now occupy.

2. During the armistice period a Round-Table Conference shall be held at Shanghai, with representatives of the principal interested Powers participating, with a view to agreeing upon the methods by which withdrawal of both Chinese and Japanese armed forces shall be accomplished. This conference also shall formulate methods for the maintenance of peace and order in the vicinity of Shanghai and the safeguarding of the International Settlement and the French Concession and the foreign lives and property therein.

3. All Chinese troops, including plain-clothes gunmen, shall be withdrawn to a specified distance. When the accomplishment of this withdrawal has been confirmed, Japanese troops shall withdraw to the Shanghai and Woosung areas.

4. In the event that either side infringes the terms of the armistice, the other party immediately regains the right to freedom of action.

"China will not consent to participate in a round-table conference proposed by the Japanese military in Shanghai unless the Japanese agree to the withdrawal of their troops," declared Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, former minister of foreign affairs of the national government, during an interview with a representative of the *Shun Pao*, local Chinese daily.

"It has always been the policy of the Chinese government not to enter into negotiations with Japan until her troops now occupying Chapei and other Chinese territories are completely withdrawn to their warships," Dr. Koo continued.

Dr. Koo further pointed out that the nature of the round-table conference, as proposed by the Japanese authorities, is not known except that it is intended in the deliberations to dwell on the maintenance of peace and order in Shanghai and vicinity. "The most important issue in which China is immediately interested is the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shanghai and cessation of armed hostilities," Dr. Koo said.

The quiet that reigns in the Shanghai area at present has every indication of being the calm that precedes a storm. The *China Press*, Chinese-owned Shanghai daily newspaper, in its issue of March 7 stated that the Japanese authorities had approached Mr. Wang Ping-yen, former commander of the Paoweituan, a volunteer organization for Chapei and Kiangwan, with a proposition that he organize a Chinese police force for Chapei under the supervision of Japanese military officers. Commenting on this, the *China Press* says: "In the light of what has happened in Manchuria this appeared to be a Japanese attempt to set up a puppet government in this part of the country." Undoubtedly the Japanese are pressing the officials at Nantao along similar lines, that is, intimations are given to the present Chinese officials in Nantao, or to those that may succeed them, that they had better do as the Japanese military officials tell them, or the same fate will befall that southern suburb of Shanghai as has befallen the northern district of Cha-

pei, namely practical annihilation. The Japanese argument is a most powerful one and the Chinese officials are in the delicate position of being damned if they do, and damned if they don't, for refusal to follow the Japanese lead will probably lead to reprisals, whereas yielding to Japanese pressure will earn for them the execration of the Chinese general public.

Shanghai during the week has been very quiet, much too quiet for the average foreign business man, as practically no business has been possible. The Shanghai Volunteer Corps has been demobilized, thus leaving the preservation of order to the Municipal Police and the various foreign military forces established here. However, in the Hongkew district the Japanese Marines still stand guard. Nominal Municipal Police control has been resumed on the Settlement roads running north of Range Road, but the Japanese have the final say in the matter of who shall be allowed to enter that area. The Japanese attitude is partly to be ascribed to the fact that considerable looting in that district has been carried on.

In the meantime the former Chinese residents of Chapei, provided their premises are still standing—most of them are not—have been busily engaged during the week in removing their household belongings to other parts of the Shanghai area, particularly to the Foreign Settlement and to Nantao. Only a very small proportion of Chapei residents, and those mostly of the poorest class, have elected to remain in their old quarters. Chinese residents of Hongkew, where the Japanese maintained a reign of terror for a month, have started to come back to the district, but very slowly. Dixwell road, which to a large extent was inhabited by Westerners, is gradually coming to life again.

Recent Pamphlets Received

Renacimiento, an influential journal in the Spanish language, published by Mario Ribas at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, in discussing the Sino-Japanese conflict says that a war between America and Japan is not possible at present as neither nation possesses a navy of sufficient preponderance over the other to warrant the risk of loss in a battle far away from its own base.

E. T. C. Werner, a former member of the British Consular service, who is the author of several books dealing with Chinese affairs, has recently published in brochure form the text of a paper read at the meeting of The Things Chinese Society (Peiping) May 26 last, entitled, "The Chinese Idea of the Second Self."

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Firm — Business Done 1,600,000 Shares — March 9, 1932

1931-1932 High	1931-1932 Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCKS	Mon. Mar. 7	Tues. Mar. 8
23½	3⅛	—	Adams Express	5¼	5½
182¾	62¼	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	84½	86⅛
42¾	10⅛	.50	Allis Chalmers	10⅞	11¼
129¾	54⅛	*4.00	American Can	71⅝	73
51¾	6⅛	—	American & Foreign Power	8⅛	7½
31½	3¼	—	American & For. Power W.	4½	4⅝
58½	12⅜	.50	American Smelting	16⅛	16¼
201¾	107¾	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	131¼	133⅞
132¾	64	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	87½	89¼
80¾	23⅛	3.00	American Waterworks	33⅛	34⅝
43¼	8⅞	—	Anaconda Copper	10⅛	10⅜
295½	84½	4.00	Auburn Automobiles	90	92
87⅞	12¾	—	Baltimore & Ohio	18⅝	19
70⅜	16¼	—	Bethlehem Steel	22¾	23
76⅛	34⅜	*3.00	Borden Company	42	42⅞
30¾	9	1.00	Borg Warner	12¼	12¼
45¾	10¾	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	19⅞	18⅝
131½	26⅝	—	Case J. I.	37⅜	38⅛
54⅛	13½	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	18⅞	18
25¾	10⅝	1.00	Chrysler	12¾	12⅝
20¾	5	.30	Cities Service, Co	6½	6⅝
45⅞	11⅝	150	Columbia Gas & Electric	15⅜	16
12	3	.30	Commonwealth & Southern	4⅛	4
2¾	⅜	—	" " warr.	½	½
109⅝	54¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	66½	68
12	5⅜	—	Continental Oil	Mutl.	6⅝
86⅝	36¼	*3.00	Corn Products	46½	45⅝
5⅞	1	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	1⅞	1¾
78¾	42¾	4.00	Drug Incorporated	53⅝	54½
107	46¾	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	56½	57¼
185¾	73	5.00	Eastman Kodak	82½	83½
61	8¾	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	10⅜	10½
38⅜	2½	—	Fox Film "A"	3½	4
54¾	17⅞	1.00	General Electric	21¼	22
56	28¼	3.00	General Foods	39	39¾
48	19½	2.00	General Motors	21¾	21⅞
84⅛	20⅛	5.00	General Railway Signal	26	27½
38¾	9⅛	—	Gillette	21⅝	20⅜
42½	14½	2.50	Gold Dust	18⅛	19
20⅞	3⅜	—	Goodrich Rubber	4⅜	4⅝
52¾	12⅞	1.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	18	18
22⅝	5¼	.50	Granby	6	Mutl.
62½	14¾	3.00	International Cement	16⅜	16¾
4	½	—	International Combu. Eng.	1⅜	1⅜
60½	22	1.50	International Harvester	24⅛	24¾
20⅛	7		International Nickel	8¾	8⅞
38¾	7	.60	International Tel. & Tel.	10	9⅞
80¾	15⅝	1.00	Johns Manville	20	20
31½	9⅝	.50	Kennecott	10½	10⅝
27¾	4¼	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	7⅛	6⅞
91¾	40	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	59⅞	61⅜
63½	23¼	3.00	Loew's: Inc	32⅛	32⅝
21⅞	10	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (com.)	15¼	16½
19	1½	—	Ludlum Steel	4⅜	4½
29¼	6⅝	—	Montgomery Ward	10⅝	10⅞
40⅞	15	2.00	Nash Motors	17¾	17⅞
108½	34½	4.00	National City Bk. bid price	53	54¼
14¾	4¼	.40	Nevada Consolidated Co.	4⅝	4½
132¼	24⅞	—	New York Central	32	32⅝
90¼	26	—	North American Aviation	38¼	39⅜
54⅞	29⅝	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	36	35½
11⅞	3½	.40	Packard Motors	3⅞	3⅞
50¼	5½	10%S	Paramount—Publix Corp	10⅛	10
64	16¼	2.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	18⅞	19½
8½	1¾	.40	Pennroad Corporation	3	3
6⅝	2⅞	—	Phillips Petroleum	6⅜	6½
96	44⅝	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	57⅞	58¾
27½	5⅛	—	Radio Corporation	9¾	9¾
24½	2¾	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	6¼	6¼
54½	32⅜	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	39⅜	40
63¼	28	2.50	Sears Roebuck	34⅝	35⅝
10¼	2½	—	Shell Union	3⅞	4
23⅜	6⅞	—	Simmons Company	9⅞	10
26½	8⅜	1.00	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	10	10⅜
54½	28⅜	2.00	Southern California Edison	32¼	32½
88¾	25⅛	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	32	34⅛
53½	25¾	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	30⅛	31⅛
26¼	9⅞	2.00	Texas Corporation	12⅜	13⅛
55¾	19½	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	25½	25¼
18	2	—	Trans America	5	4⅞
72	27⅛	2.00	Union Carbide & Carbon	35⅞	36
205⅛	65	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	85	85½
38⅞	9¾	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	15	15⅝
31¼	7½	.40	United Corporation	9½	Mutl.
37½	15⅜	1.20	United Gas Improvement	20¾	21½
20⅜	3½	—	U.S. Rubber	4⅞	5
152⅜	35½	2.00	U.S. Steel	49⅛	49⅞
76¾	11	—	Vanadium	17⅞	18
20⅜	2⅛	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	3⅛	3⅛
107¾	19⅞	2.50	Westinghouse E. & M.	Mutl.	31¾
72⅝	35	2.40	Woolworth	44¼	44⅞
*plus extras			Call Money	2½%	2½%

SWAN, CULBERTSON & FRITZ

Swan Culbertson & Fritz

Investment Securities—Local & Foreign

Safe Deposit Facilities

New York stock quotations received daily

Sassoon House Telephones 11200 (4 lines)

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

March 3, 1932,

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE			Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock			54¼	—
Argentine Government	6 %	May 1,	1960	60	10.43
U. S. of Brazil	6½%	Oct. 15,	1957	21	—
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 %	Oct. 1,	1969	85	6.01
Chile Government	6 %	Sep. 1,	1961	13¾	—
Republic of Finland	6½%	Sep. 1,	1956	50	—
Finnish Gtd. Municipalities "A"	6½%	Oct. 1,	1954	53½	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 %	Apr. 15,	1938	40	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 %	Oct. 15,	1960	36	—
German General Electric (A.E.G.)	6 %	May 1,	1948	38	—
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 %	Aug. 1,	1948	26	—
Kingdom of Italy	7 %	Dec. 1,	1951	88	8.23
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 %	July 1,	1954	9½	—
City of Milan	6½%	Apr. 1,	1952	67½	10.30
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½%	Sep. 1,	1959	13	—
Republic of Peru	6 %	Oct. 1,	1961	6	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 %	Apr. 1,	1955	36½	—
State of Sao Paulo (Brazil)	7 %	Oct. 1,	1940	68	—
Saxon Public Works	6½%	May 1,	1951	17	—
American I.G. Chemical Corporation	5½%	May 1,	1949	80	7.62
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific	5 %	Jan. 1,	2000	10¼	—
Chile Copper Co.	5 %	Jan. 1,	1947	55½	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	5 %	May 1,	1957	76½	7.00
International Match Corporation	5 %	Jan. 15,	1941	55½	—
The Mead Corp. w.w.	6 %	May 1,	1945	49	—
National Steel Corp.	5 %	Apr. 1,	1956	77	6.99
Japanese Government	6½%	Feb. 1,	1954	71¼	9.71
Japanese Government	5½%	May 1,	1965	62	9.18

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 %	1925	57½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 %	1913/60	57	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 %	1913/60	55	—
Chinese Government (Crisp Loan)	5 %	1912	39	—
Shanghai-NankingRailway	5 %	1904/08	36½	—
Shanghai - Hangchow-Ningpo Railway	5 %	1908/38	62½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 %	1911/1951	16	—
Tientsin-PukowRailway	5 %	1908/09	10	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct are not guaranteed.

Japanese Attack American Woman Missionary

Another attack upon an American citizen, Miss E. Rose Marlowe, of the Shung Tak Girl's School, a Southern Baptist Mission enterprise, was made by Japanese civilians wearing arm bands on the morning of March 4 at the school, 6 Barchet Road, Shanghai.

The affair arose out of a dispute concerning a drain pipe. Japanese civilians with identifying white arm bands struck Miss Marlowe, who was alone at the time. One hit her several times with a walking stick and another struck her in the face with his fist.

A protest has been filed with the American Consulate-General regarding the attack. Miss Marlowe and her sister, Miss Dorothy Marlowe, of the Shanghai American School staff, later proceeded to Hongkong.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 2nd March, 1932.

Strenuous efforts have been made by Native and Foreign Banks to arrange methods by which the resumption of payments against Native Bank Orders can take place, a stoppage which, apart from Warlike hostilities, has crippled trade entirely for 2 months. It was hoped that on Monday a great forward step would have been taken but we cannot repor improvement. Time will be required to adjust this extremely vital question. Very active military action continues around Shanghai. Business is at a standstill, but this morningt Armistice proposals are looking very hopeful.

Silver:—On the 25th ult. was 19 1/16d. and 19 1/8d. forward, and U.S. $ 0.31 and closes today at 19d, 19 1/8d. and U.S. $ 0.31.

China has bought and sold: India has been a small seller: Markets generally featureless and quiet.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 25th ult. was 1/11 1/16d: lowered on the 26th ult. from 1/11 1/16d. to 1/11 1/32d: and remains so today

The market opened on the 25th inst. with sellers for cash only at 1/11 1/8d, U.S. $ 35 and Yen 97, but weakened at once and fell quickly away on persistent speculative purchases to 1/11 3/32d. and U.S. $ 34 1/2 by noon. A quiet afternoon, and rates at the close became 1/11 1/16d, U.S. 34 3/8 and Yen 94. Gold Bars rose rapidly from 605 to 622.

Our Stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... . Tls. 56,830,000 a decrease of Tls. 6,462,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 194,560,000 an increase of $ 520,000
Estimated value Tls. 196,913,000 as against Tls. 207,546,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Feb.	Thursday Feb. 25	Friday Feb. 26	Saturday Feb. 27	Monday Feb. 29	Tuesday Mar. 1	Wed. Mar. 2
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T Ton London	1/10 810	1/11 3/32	1/11 3/32 1/11 1/4	1/11 1/4	1/11 1/4	1/11 1/4	1/11 1/4
D Dfts ,,	--	1/11 3/32	1/11 3/32 1/11 1/4	1/11 1/4	1/11 1/4	1/11 1/4	1/11 1/4
4 m s ,,	—	1/11 5/16	1/11 5/16 1/11 3/8	1/11 3/8	1/11 3/8	1/11 3/8	1/11 3/8
T/T on India	125,478	129 1/4	129 1/2 128	128	128	128	128
T/T on France	833,674	866	866 856	858	858	858	857
T/T on N.Y.	32,728	34	34 33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/4
T/Ton Demand	"	34	34 33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		143	143 141 1/2	141 1/4	142	142	141 1/2
T/T on H'kong	76,332	75	75 75	75	75	75	75
T/T on Japan	105 587	98 nom.	98 nom.	97 93 nom.	93 nom	95 nom	99 nom.
T/T on Batavia	81,250	84 1/2	84 1/2 83 1/2	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	84 1/4
T/T on Straits	122 457	119	119 120	120	120	120	120
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. & D/A	2/0 068						
4m/s B/L D/P	882 435						
6m/s ,, B/L Cred & D/A	—						
4 m/s B/L Cred D/A or D/P							
4m/s N.Y. Lc	34.565						
4m/s ,, Docs	—						

† Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling,	Feb. 25	Feb 26	Feb. 27	Feb 29	Mar. 1	Mar. 2
Bullion,						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	19 13/16	19 13/16	19 11/16	19¾	19¾	19¾
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$ 31	G.$.30¾	G.$.30¼	G.$.30¾	G.$.30⅞	G.$.31
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch) ....Nominal	Tls. 622	Tls. 624.00	Tls. 628.00	Tls. 620.00	Tls. 619.00	Tls. 633.00
ShanghaiMexicanDollars per $100	Tls. 112.00	Tls. 112.00	Tls. 112.00	Tls. 112.00	Tls. 112.00	Tls. 112.00
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	73.6 4%	73.9 4%	73.8½ 4%	73.5 4%	73.5¼ 4%	73.5 4%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 88.48
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 34 3/32
London open of Market rate of Dis.	3m/s 2 1/2%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 3/16
,, ,,	4 ,, 3 1/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/5 5/16
,, ,,	6 ,, 3 1/4%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10 3/16

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands.

PERNWOOD, January 4.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:			
American ...	*Bls.*	5,850 *Pls.*	22,827
Carbon Black	,,		169
Steel, Bamboo	,,		251

EUMAEUS, January 5.
(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:			
American ...	*Bls.*	250 *Pls.*	891
Cotton, Yarn:			
Grey, Counts 42-2 ...	,,		165
,, ,, above 45, 60-2	,,		30

JUNYO MARU, January 5.
(Agents: Daido Kaiun K. K.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:			
Round Logs.....	*Sup ft.*	301,896	

VENICE MARU, January 6.
(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ...	*Bls.*	500 *Pls.*	1,819
Borax	,,		1,653
Timber, Softwood:			
Logs.....	*Sup. ft.*	202,730	

STJERNEBORG January 6.
Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.
From U. S. of America.

Wheat	*Pls.*	130,200	

KINAI MARU, January 7.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Bristles	*Pls.*		37
Hats, Rush	*Pcs.*		8,400
Mats, ,, ...	,,		11,312
,, Grass	,,		685

STEEL MARINER, January 8.
(Agents: Isthmian S. S. Line.)
Form U. S. of America.

Waterproof Cloth, Rubbered	*Yds.*		160
Cotton, Raw...	*Bls.*	11,800 *Pls.*	33,459
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:			
Cobble Scraps	*Pls.*		339
Sheets under 1/8 in. thick	,,		4,196
,, over 1/8 ,, ,,	,,		85
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,		2,337
Nails, Wire	,,		375
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:			
Sheets, Plain.....	,,		265
Steel, Bamboo	,,		838
Canned Pineapples.....	,,		33

MELVILLE DOLLAR, January 8.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber:			
Laths	*Pcs.*	290,700	
Softwood:			
Ordinary, Sawn...	*Sup. ft.*	1,019,593	
Clear.....	,,	68,047	
Merchantable ...	,,	428,976	

EMPRESS OF ASIA, January 9.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific S. S. Co. Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*		257
Milk, Evaporated.....	,,		43
Onions, Fresh	,,		150
Oranges, Fresh.....	,,		4
Rolled Oats	,,		101
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*		12
Beer.....	*Doz.*		300
Whisky	,,		70

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Jan 9.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ...	*Bls.*	700 *Pls.*	1,307
,, Thread, Mercrised	,,		22
Aluminium Plates	,,		15
Zinc Plates	,,		26
Ammonia, Anhydrous ...	,,		15
Canned Asparagus	,,		15
,, Fruits, ...	,,		25
Fruits, Dried	,,		79
,, Fresh	,,		9
Milk, Condensed	,,		57
Oranges, Fresh.....	,,		41
Paper, Document	,,		29
Shrimps, Dried	,,		634
Soda Ash	,,		840
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*		2,550
Canned Sardines	*Doz.*		740
Lemons, Fresh.....	*Pcs.*		58,200
Motor-cars	,,		5
Motor-truck Chassis.....	,,		2
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:			
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,		235
Rubber Inner Tubes:			
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,		155
Typewriters	,,		37
Motor-cars, Parts of	*G. Units*		3,312
Machinery, & Parts of...	,,		7,221
Treasure:			
Silver Bars	*Hk. Tls*		132,146

MENELAUS, January 11.
(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls*2,	150 *Pls.*	550
Cotton, Yarn:			
Grey, Counts 35	,,		15
,, ,, 45	,,		213
,, ,, above 45	,,		3
Gassed	,,		102

PRESIDENT TAFT, Jan. 12.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:			
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	*Pls*		10
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:			
White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 55	*Pls.* 54	45
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:			
Shanghai	*Bls.* 25	*Pls.*	24 79
Brassware	,,		54
Bristles,.....	,,		8
Feathers, Duck.....	,,		66
Hair, Human	,,		211
Hats, Buntal Fbire	*Pcs.*		801
,, Hemp.....	,,		8,400
,, Rush	,,		12,000
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	,,		21,798
Skins, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned.....	*Pcs.*		31,090

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, Jan 12.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Copper Ingots	*Pls.*		1,092
Apples, Fresh	,,		261
Flour, Wheat	,,		110
Fodder	,,		18
Ink, Printing	,,		299
Wood Pulp, Chemical ...	,,		334
Motor-cars, Chassis of	*Pcs.*		10
,, Used	,,		1
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:			
For Motor-cars & Trucks	,,		6

BRADFYNE, January 13.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw...	*Bls.*	6,325 *Pls.*	22,777

NICOLIN MAERSK, Jan. 13.
(Agents: Melchers & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:			
Wire Shorts	*Tls.*		756
Steel Laths	,,		299
Cement.....	,,		360
Glucose	,,		84
Gum Resin	,,		1,474
Newspapers, Old	,,		900
Paper, Blotting.....	,,		20
,, Bond.....	,,		37
,, Chipboard.....	,,		1,508
,, Document.....	,,		46
,, Duplex Board ...	,,		1,202
,, Ledger	,,		68
,, Manila Board ...	,,		595
,, Printing	,,		4,569
Ink, Printing.....	,,		193
Tobacco, Leaf	,,		6,895
Wax, Paraffin	,,		3,279
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	*Galls.*		50,500
,, Lubricating, Mineral	,,		49,497
,, Transformer	,,		5,500
Motor Passener Cars.....	*Pcs.*		1
Motor-cars, Parts of	*G. Units.*		2,542

NEW WESTMINSTER CITY Januyry 13.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:			
American ...	*Bls.*	6,373 *Pls.*	23,547

SILVERSANDAL, January 14.
Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ...	*Bls.*	1,018 *Pls.*	28,950
Copper Ingots	,,		1,079
Gum Resin	,,		957
Milk, Condensed.....	,,		540
Petrolatum	,,		422
Tobacco, Leaf	,,		12,239
Machines, Sewing	*Pcs.*		185
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	*Galls.*		50,500
,, ,, ,, bulk...	,,		52,400
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,		5,428
Infants' Foods.....	*G. Units*		456
Machinery	,,		1,328

SINNINGTON COURT, Jan. 14.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	14,716	
Wheat	,,	148,848	

TAIPINGYANG, January 15.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
Form U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtings:			
White, Corded.....	*Pcs.*		720
Motor-cars	,,		25
Bacon	*Pls.*		3

CHICHIBU MARU, Jan. 15.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Brassware	*Pls.*		8
Feathers, Goose	,,		3
,, Duck	,,		23
Hair, Human	,,		142
Oil, Wood	,,		153
Hats, Buntal Fibre	*Pcs.*		900
,, Rush	,,		18,000

HOKUROKU MARU, Jan. 15.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Tobacco, Leaf	*Pls.*		2,856

IOWA, January 15.
(Agents: States S.S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*		1,838
Timber, Softwood:			
Logs	*Sup. ft.*	756,172	
Ordinary, Sawn ...	,,	1,014,223	
Merchantable	,,	34,178	

CHEONGSHING, January 16.
(Agents: Fardine, Matheson & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:			
Tinned Plates, Old ...	*Pls.*		75

PHEMIUS, January 16.
(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ...	*Bls*	7,601 *Pls.*	26,211
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:			
Tinned Plates, Plain...	*Pls.*		375
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:			
Pipe Fittings.....	,,		14
Sheets, Plain	,,		120
Tobacco, Leaf.....	,,		11,857
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*		39,578
Transformer.....	,,		1,101
Unclassed	,,		2,374

IKOMA MARU, January 18.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:			
American.....	*Bls.*	150 *Pls.*	585

OREGON, January 18.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Fruits Table and Pie.....	*Pls.*		22
Flour, Wheat	,,		51,458
Paper, Bond.....	,,		358
,, Printing	,,		5,697
Timber, Softwood:			
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup. ft.*	2,278,497	
Clear	,,	105,868	
Logs	,,	65,814	

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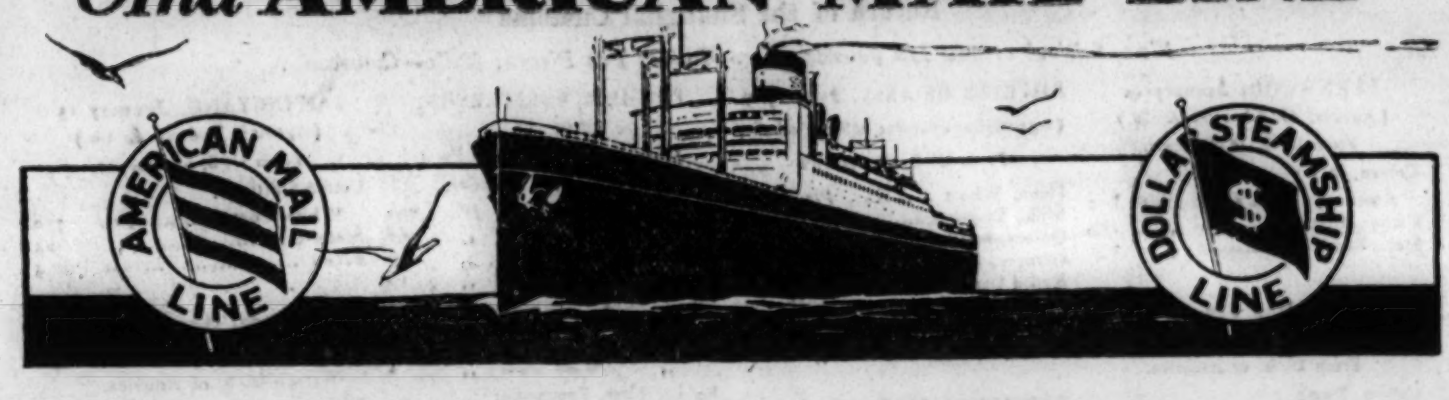

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